REGISTERED No. 27—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,888.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 18, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 28th May 1874, at 4 P.M.

May 1874.		June	
Leave BOMBAY	28	Leave Madras	12
„ Carwar	30	„ Coconada	14
„ Narrakal ....June	3	„ Vizagapatam	15
„ Allepy	3	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Tuticorin	5	„ Gopaulpore	16
„ Colombo	6	„ False Point	17
„ Galle	7	Arrives at CALCUTTA	19
„ Negapatam	10		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however, call at those ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd May, 1874, at 2 P.M.

May 1874.		June 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSREH	10
„ Kurrachee	26	„ Mahomerah	10
„ Guadur	27	„ Fao	10
„ Muscat	29	„ Koweit	12
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Bushire	12
„ Linga ....June	2	„ Linga	15
„ Bahrein	4	„ Bunder Abbas	16
„ Bushire	4	„ Muscat	18
„ Fao	5	„ Guadur	20
„ Mahomerah	6	„ Kurrachee	23
Arrive BUSREH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	26

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd May 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH MAY.

THE new Steamer "SOUTH TYNE," 1,[illegible] Tons, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, built specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on Deck, having accommodation for Twenty Passengers.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Liverpool .... Rs. 500
To Suez 200
To Malta 400

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer CALYPSO, 2,000 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th June next. This Steamer has good accommodation for Cabin Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7
To Aden	£16	£1-13

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 13th May 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 18th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,173 Tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain G. Lee, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 18th May 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,726 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. C. Anoove, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 15th May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th May 1874.

EXTRA STEAMER TO LONDON.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company will DESPATCH the Steam-ship CHINA (2,010 Tons, and 420 H. P.,) as an EXTRA STEAMER to LONDON on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th May 1874.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 23rd May.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave 21st May Positively.)

THE fine s. s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck, for first-class passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS

Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,

Where the Machine can be seen and explained

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills, I am 78 years old.;

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE, PILLS London."

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM AND COLABA.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 o'clock P.M., by order of the Mortgagees and on account and risk of Damodher Pandoorung Joobeledar, the three Lots of undermentioned :—

Lot 1.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or oart of cocoanut and other trees growing thereon, called or known, under the name of Wapam Agreroo of two wheels, together with a bungalow and range or chawl, built standing thereon, situate in the Mahim wood, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, which said oart is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 638, and 214 and contains by admeasurement 4 933 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the oart of Chundroo, on the west partly by the north partly by the oart of the late Elias de Charga, and partly by a passage, and on or towards the south by a public passage. The Bungalow is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 6:8, and the said chawl is assessed under No. 690.

Lot 2.

Also on the same day at 5 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or oart of cocoanut and other trees growing thereon, called or known under the name of Wasleso Foolviril of one-third wheel together with a range or chawl of buildings built and standing thereon, situate in the Mahim wood in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, which said land or oart is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 545 and contains by admeasurement 1813 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the east by the oart of the late Cassinath Damooer, on the west and south by the oart of Babajee Boreker, and on the north by a public passage, and which said chawl of buildings is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 746.

Lot 3.

On WEDNESDAY the 20th instant at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises, standing and built on the Fazendaree ground of Janardhun Balajee Sett, situated at Old Women's Island Colewady, Colaba, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, the fazundaree ground contains by admeasurement 203-9 square yards and the dwelling-house and premises are bounded on the east by public passage, and the property of Bapoojee Ballajee Shudgery, on the west by public passage, and the property of Thucker Doongersey Vensey, on the north by the Hanuwady Lane, and on the south by the Eduljee Nowrojee Road, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 21

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

25 per cent. deposit money required at the time of sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on MONDAY, the 1st day of June 1874, Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the very valuable property situate at Bhooleshwer, hereinafter described under instructions from Anpoornabai, widow of the late Bhawoo Canoba, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Brijvullub Jugjeevandass the Mortgagor. The property is submitted for sale by virtue of and under a power of sale vested in the said Anpoornabai by the indenture of mortgage of the said property executed by Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass and dated the 30th August 1865.

The property is in description as follows :—

All that oart or piece of ground together with a large dwelling-house and two ranges of buildings and two stables and premises, all built and standing thereon, situate at the corner of the Portuguese Church lane and Bhooleshwar road in the Bhooleshwar subdistrict, fronting the North side of the Bhooleshwar road, without the Fort of Bombay. The said several buildings being assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 35 and the said oart or piece of ground registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 117, containing by admeasurement 1410 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a public passage, on the west by a public road called the Portuguese Church lane, on the north by a public road called Bhooleshwar road, and on the south by the property of Culliandass Kirparam, and which said large dwelling-house is now in the occupation of the said Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, Solicitors to the mortgagee, at their office, Apollo street No. 6, Fort, or to the auctioneer.

The property now produces about Rupees 600 as the monthly rent thereof.—Dated this 6th day of April 1874.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Attornies for Anpoornabai.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of a gentleman.

A Calcutta-built high wheeled Dog-cart with lamp by Cook & Co., in perfect good order.

BUGGY, HORSE, AND HARNESS.

The Property of a Gentleman.

An English-built Buggy with a Fast-trotting Bay Whaler, height 15-2, age rising 6, good tempered and perfectly sound.

The above to be seen by giving two hours' notice to the Undersigned.

The Property of G. T. Molecy, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A Second-hand English-built Dog-cart, with moveable hood, in excellent order, and a set of Harness.

Also the Property of an Officer.

A pair of Bay Australian Mares, 15-3, one five years old, and the other eight, quiet in single and double harness, very fast, one is a first-rate Charger and each will carry a Lady well. The above to be seen by giving two hours' previous notice to the undersigned.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay:—A first-class rosewood, tricord, check-action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400 and is one of the finest pianos in India.

Also,

One light, English-built nearly new miniature Brougham, two new boat-shaped Open Carriages, self-driving Phaetons, 2 shigrams, also a few sets plated and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 18th May 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms—

On account and risk of Mr. Mahadew Radhavullub.

A parcel containing 14 strings of pearls, 534 carats.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property of Two-storied House, suitable for a Parsee Family, situate at Mahaluxmee, or Breach Candy Road.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Mr. Byramjee Shapoorjee Mahaluxmeewalla, and Mr. Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy, Chimoorwallah.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house sheds, and open vacant ground, as per plan standing thereon, situate, lying and being built on the free foras land, without the Fort of Bombay, at Breach Candy Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur Ward, registered under No. 854, on the 5th November 1864, and also under No. 280, on the 19th April 1869, in the name of mortgagee, and stands in the book of the Bombay Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 61 and 62, survey Nos. 461 and 462, containing by admeasurement 1,265 8-9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the Government vacant ground, on or towards the west by the public Mahaluxmee or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the north by the property of Cowasjee Manockjee Mimbutiwalla, on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, and following days, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the respective premises, by order of Syed Ahmed bin Syed Hoosein Ally Shah Cadree, the administrator of the estate and effects of Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ally Shah Cadree the following Properties :—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Land or ground, with the messuages, tenements or sheds, standing thereon, situate lying and being at Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 3,215 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3 and 145, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 164 and 164, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Phanjee Nundoo, on or towards the West by the property of Eloobace, Widow, on or towards the North by the Vacant Ground of Borajee, and on or towards the South by Falkland Road.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P. M.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages tenements or dwelling house and shed standing thereon, situate lying and being at Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleswar, containing by admeasurement 857 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5 and 6, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 164 and 164, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Chimunlalljee Maharaz, on or towards the West by a Passage, on or towards the North by the Falkland Road, and on or towards the South by the property Lot No. 3.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements or sheds standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Khetwady New Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 1,715-5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 164, and 164, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Chimunlalljee Maharaz, on or towards the West by the property of Eloobace, widow, on or towards the north by the property Lot No. 2, and on or towards the south by the Khetwady New Road.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th May 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16 D, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of May 1874, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if approved, passing the following as a special Resolution as contemplated by Section 51 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866 :—

"That the Company's Mill be enlarged and improved by the addition of 10,000 New Spindles or thereabouts and 100 New Looms, and by the erection and provision of such new or additional Building, Machinery, Engines, and Boilers as the Directors may think necessary for properly working the same, and that the Board of Directors of the Company be and they are hereby authorized to increase the Capital of the Company by the issue of 100 additional Shares of Rs. 1,250 each ; and that the Directors be at liberty to issue and allot the said last mentioned shares and all or any of them at such time or times hereafter, and in such manner and at such prices or price (at a discount or otherwise) as they may in their absolute discretion think proper, and that in the meantime and pending such issue of Shares the Directors may raise and borrow (as provided by the Articles of Association of the Company) any and all such monies as may be required for the purposes aforesaid. And that the Directors shall not be bound to make the said issue or allot any of the said additional Shares unless and until they shall think it necessary in the interest of the Company to do so."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 15th May 1874.

M. B. MADON & Co., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS OF PATENT MEDICINES IN ALL VARIETIES.

Always in Stock, at 25 per cent. less than other respectable Druggists.

Terms—Cash.

PRICE LISTS ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

FRESH SUPPLY OF

	Rs.	as.
Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime	1	4
Parish's Chemical Food, in original bottles	1	6
Gufroy's Cod Liver Oil Dragées	1	6
Ferri et Quinæ Cit et Strychnine	1	12
Ferri et Quinæ Citras	1	4
Liebig's Extract of Meat, per 2 oz. pot	1	2
Dr. Deroos' Cattle Vite	2	8
Steedman's Soothing Powder	0	10
Tonic Bitter Cups and Goblets, from annas 6 to	1	0
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup	0	12

40, Baharkote, Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

D. S. KEMP & CO., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,

WILL BE SOLD AT SOUNDY & Co.'s CLEARANCE SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

A GIANT MICROSCOPE, with Lime-light apparatus, Electric Batteries, a collection of Subjects, &c., &c.

A POWERFUL MICROSCOPE, suitable for Medical purposes.

THEATRICAL SCENERY AND PROPERTIES.
PHANTOM BICYCLES, with Rubber Tyres.
PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS.
SEWING MACHINES.
PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES.
JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS.
BAROMETERS, MAGNETIC MACHINES.
BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
GLASS SHOW CASES, &c., &c., &c.

RAIN GAUGES.

Of simple construction and guaranteed accuracy.

OZONE TEST PAPER.

With graduated scale of colours.

BAROMETERS.

Mercurial and Aneroid ; the latter from pocket size up to the 8 inch dial.

THERMOMETERS.

A very large variety, for ordinary or observatory purposes.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTATION TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS, &c., OF CALCUTTA,

Maintain in their Show-rooms Stocks of Articles of INDIAN MANUFACTURE.

Emanating from their own Manufactory, as well as from various native centres of industry, and expressly selected with a view to their suitability for

PRESENTS TO SEND TO EUROPE.

To satisfy inquirers after articles of native make entirely, an assortment of each of the following has been placed on view at their BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

RICH TRICHINOPOLY GOLD JEWELLERY,

Of rich colored Gold, elaborately chased in the usual well-known style, and consisting of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Crosses, Studs and Sleeve-links, &c.

CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,

Which is a special manufacture of some districts in Eastern Bengal, and which is particularly worthy of attention on account of its exquisite Lace-like pattern and pure frosted white color.

GOLD-MOHUR OR COIN JEWELLERY,

Consisting of elegant and useful Ornaments, made up to order of Indian Gold Coins.

CASHMERE SILVER GOODS,

Made to our especial order in Cashmere itself, of pure Silver, and richly gilt with pure Gold.

The ornamentation of these beautiful goods is in a style peculiar to the Artizans of the *Happy Valley*. The delicate and elaborate chasing, which is further brought into prominence by being richly gilt, suggest the well-known Pine-apple pattern so noticeable in Cashmere Shawls. The List comprises *Surroys* and *Claret Jugs, Tumblers, Mugs, Goblets, Salvers, Tankards Muffineers, Napkin Rings, Crosses, Pendants, &c.*

TIGER CLAWS.

Mounted in rich gold, as Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Necklets, &c., &c.

Orders respectfully solicited. Discount for Cash.

HAMILTON & Co., Bombay.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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NOW READY,

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ......Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

MINUTES OF THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS, HELD AT THE LONDON TAVERN, WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL, 1874.

Andrew Cassels, Esq., in the Chair.

THE Advertisement convening the Meeting, and the Directors' Report, with the General Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account closed to the 31st December last, having been read, the following Resolutions were successively put :—

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by John Jones, Esq. :—

1st. That the Report now presented, together with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, be approved and adopted.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by William Macnaughtan, Esq. :—

2nd. That a Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax), be now declared, payable on and after the 22nd instant.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by Frederick William Heilgers, Esq. :—

3rd. That Mr. Ludwig Wiese, who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by William Paterson, Esq. :—

4th. That Mr. John Jones, who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director.—Carried.

Moved by Hugh Oxenham, Esq., and seconded by Donald McLachlan, Esq. :—

5th. That Mr. Jonathan Thorp be re-elected an Auditor for the ensuing year.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Hugh Oxenham, Esq., and seconded by Donald McLachlan, Esq. :—

6th. That Mr. Owen Lewis be re-elected an Auditor for the ensuing year.—Carried unanimously.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Directors and Officers, proposed by John Coles, Esq., seconded by Alexander Morrison, Esq., and carried unanimously, terminated the proceedings.

ANDREW CASSELS, Chairman.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(FOR PRESENTMENT AT THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, 15TH APRIL, 1874.)

THE Directors submit the General Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December last, which show the gross earnings of the Bank to amount to £124,042 0s. 8d., and the Net Profit, including the sum of £145 17s. 2d., brought forward from the previous year, to be £50,142 19s. 11d.

After deducting the Interim Dividend already paid, and making ample provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, there remains an unappropriated balance of £23,823 15s. 5d., out of which the Directors recommend the Shareholders to declare a Dividend for the past half-year at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, and to carry forward £3,823 15s. 5d. to Profit and Loss (New) Account.

They have much pleasure in adding that the business of the Bank for the current year is progressing satisfactorily.

The Directors who now go out by rotation—Mr. Ludwig Wiese and Mr. John Jones—present themselves for re-election.

The Auditors, Mr. Jonathan Thorp and Mr. Owen Lewis, again offer their services.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 31ST DECEMBER 1873.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Capital paid up in full	800,000	0	0
„ Current Accounts, Fixed Deposits, and Notes in Circulation	1,391,332	19	4
„ Bills Payable, and other Sums due by the Bank	4,076,500	12	7
„ Profit and Loss :—Balance of this Account	23,823	15	5
	£6,291,657	7	4

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Cash and Bullion at the Head Office and Agencies	1,240,291	11	2
„ Government Securities	377,087	10	6
„ Other Securities, including Bills Receivable and Loans	4,572,161	8	6
„ Bank Premises and Furniture at the Head Office and Agencies	102,116	17	2
	£6,291,657	7	4

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the Year Ended 31st December, 1873.

Dr. 1873.		£	s.	d.
Oct. 15.	To Twenty-fourth Dividend, declared this day, being an Interim Dividend for the Half-year to 30th June last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum	20,000	0	0
Dec. 31.	„ Expenses of Management and General Charges, including Telegrams, Postages, and Income Tax	74,044	17	11
	„ Amount written off to meet bad and doubtful debts	6,319	4	6
	„ Balance at date proposed to be dealt with as follows :— Dividend (twenty-fifth) for the last Half-year, at the rate of 5 per cent. per an. £20,000 0 0; To be carried to Profit and Loss New Account 3,823 15 5	23,823	15	5
		£124,187	17	10

Cr.		£	s.	d.
1872. Dec. 31.	By Balance brought from last Account	145	17	2
1873. Dec. 31.	„ Gross Profits for the Year ending this day	124,042	0	8
		£124,187	17	10

Examined and found correct,

JONATHAN THORP, OWEN LEWIS, } Auditors.

London, 30th March 1874.

J. NEUBERG, GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED,

GUINNESS' STOUT, BY SPARKS AND MOLINE, QUARTS AND PINTS.

BASS' PALE ALE, BOTTLED BY CAMERON AND SAUNDERS. Quarts, Pints and Imperial Pints.

WINES. GERMAN WINES, STILL HOCK.

MARCOBRUNNER, LIEBFRAUMILCH, OPPENHEIMER, RUDESHEIMER, | NIERSTEINER, BODENHEIMER, WALPORZHEIMER, GEISENHEIMER,

For the consumption in hot climates, no other Wines can surpass, and very few can equal,

GERMAN WINES.

SPARKLING MOSELLE, IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

CLARET.

			Rs.
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz.	quarts	10
Ditto Ditto	„	pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	„	quarts	12
Ditto ditto ditto	„	pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	„	pints	9
St. JULIEN ditto ditto	„	pints	10
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	„	quarts	20

BURGUNDIES, By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET, 1862	per doz.	quarts	48
POMMARD	„	„	28
SAVIGNY	„	„	25
BEAUNE	„	„	18
CHABLIS	„	„	18

SHERRY, Pale, by Butler & Son	per doz.	21
Do. Very Dry,—Green Seal	„	25
Do. Stout, Rich.—Red Seal	„	27
Do. Extra fine, Dry,—Yellow Seal	„	30
Do. Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres	„	18
OLD TOM, by Walter Bovill	per doz.	16

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S

CELEBRATED COGNAC VIEUX,

A 1 White Label .... per doz. 21

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

MONDAY, 18TH MAY.

BLACK SHEEP,

AND

THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN.

TUESDAY, 19TH MAY.

ROBERTSON'S GREAT COMEDY,

SCHOOL.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH MAY.

SHAKESPEARE'S

MERCHANT OF VENICE,

AND

MR. AND MRS. WHITE.

THURSDAY, 21ST MAY.

NINE POINTS OF THE LAW, AND THE NEW BURLESQUE OF CINDERELLA.

FRIDAY, 22ND MAY.

VALET-DE-SHAM AND BURLESQUE OF CINDERELLA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE ....Rs. 5 | UPPER CIRCLE ......Rs. 2
STALLS .... „ 3 | PIT .... „ 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan is on view.

Doors open at 8½ ; commence at 9.

NOTICE.—Whoever will ADVANCE any MONEY to the CREW of the Ship EAST, Captain Reid, now in Bombay Harbour, the Captain will not be responsible for its payment.

COWASJEE & NUSSERWANJEE DUBASH,
For Captain Reid, Ship East.

Military Square Lane, Bombay, 17th May 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. PARAENSE, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Paraense.

Bombay, 16th May 1874.

KINLOCH'S WINES, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market.

		Per dozen Rs.
SHERRY—Reform		15
„ Virgin		17
„ Diamond		21
„ Amontillado		28
PORT—Double Diamond		22
CATALAN—White		15
CLARET—St. Julien		21
HOCH—Rudesheim		23
CHABLIS—Superior		18
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts		30
„ Pints		16
MOSELLE—Quarts		30
„ Pints		16
BRANDY—Royal Cognac		19
„ Raynard's		27
WHISKEY—Fine old Irish		24

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, a large GODOWN in Marine Street, Fort, at present in the occupation of Messrs. WALLACE and Co.—Apply to

DADABHOY SORABJEE PATEL,
At Messrs. Framjee, Sands & Co.

Bombay, 12th May 1874.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will observe FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 22nd and 23rd instant, as holidays in honor of the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
J. SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
M. LANDON, Manager.

For the National Bank of India, Limited,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 14th May 1874.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED, (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

SALE OF 16 SHARES OF THE ABOVE MILLS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that 16 SHARES of the abovenamed Company will be sold by Public Auction, at the Company's Office, No. 7, Hummum street, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 P.M., precisely, to the highest bidder or bidders on condition that the purchaser or purchasers to whom the Share or Shares shall be knocked down shall have immediately to sign the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and receive two Shares of the New Company and Rs. 325 for every one Share of the Old Company bought by him or them.

A deposit of twenty-five per cent. will be required to be paid on the spot and the remainder within two days, and in default the Shares will be resold on his or their account and risk.

BAPOOBHAI CALLIDASS, BHAI JIVUNJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 14th May 1874.

RARE AND REAL!!!

BEST MOCHA COFFEE, JUST ARRIVED.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN.

A Four-seated open CARRIAGE, handsome and comfortable, with a pair of well matched, fast trotting young Grey HORSES, with a set of plated mounted HARNESS, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England. Price moderate to effect quick sale. Apply to

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ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS,

All with the new Patent Binding, each leaf being attached to a leather or linen joint, one or two Cartes in a Page.

From Rs. 9 to Rs. 30 each.

Quarto, Four Cartes in a Page, to contain 200 Cartes.

From Rs. 12 to Rs. 50 each.

Also an extensive selection of handsomely-bound Carte de Visite Albums, at the following low Prices :—

Small, to hold 50 Portraits .... Rs. 4 0
Oblong, two on a page, to hold 100 Portraits 8 0
Quarto, four on a page, to hold 200 Portraits 16 0
„ „ Superior 24 0

_ *For elegance of Design and excellence of Workmanship, these Albums are not to be equalled at the Price.*

ALBUMS FOR MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHS.

Manufactured to special order, some Superb Albums for mounting Photographs ; they are of thick paper or Card-board, bound in a very superior style. From Rs. 4 to Rs. 25 each.

ALBUMS FOR ARMS AND CRESTS, NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, FERNS, AND FLOWERS, &c.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BICKERSTETH AND CO., Leigh, near Manchester, sole Manufacturers of BICKERSTETH'S COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS, CYLINDERS, PIPES, &c. Non-conducting, Non-combustible, and Anti-corrosive.

(Trade Mark—"B. & Co., Leigh" (in diamond).

Adapted for Stationary, Locomotive, or Marine Boilers, Cylinders, Pipes, or the surfaces of any vessel in which the retention of heat is a desideratum. In Steamers, the heat in the engine room, &c., is so much reduced as to be of the greatest relief to engineers and firemen. A saving of *twenty-five per cent.* in fuel is effected, and the composition (when properly applied) will last as long as the boiler, pipe, &c. The steam is kept perfectly dry, passing through any length of piping *without condensation.*

The LEIGH BOILER ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPOSITION

Agents wanted in every Manufacturing Town and District throughout the World.

For Copies of Testimonials, and all other information, apply to BICKERSTETH & Co., as above.

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G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoe.

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

MAGNETO-ELECTRIC OR GALVANIC MACHINES,

SPECIALLY constructed and adapted for the cure or alleviation of all kinds of COMPLAINTS, AND OF NERVOUS DISEASES.

A Pamphlet of Instructions is given with each Machine. Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35 each, Cash.

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BOMBAY.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 11, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

(Near the Esplanade Hotel)

ALSO AT

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

Jubbulpore Exhibition 1866, Gold Medal.
Agra „ 1867, two Silver Medals and two Silver Cups.
Paris International Exhibition 1867, Bronze Medal.
Dublin Exhibition, Bronze Medal.
Fine Art Exhibition, Simla 1870, Gold Medal.
Ootacamund „ 1869, Silver Medal.
Kurrachee „ 1869, First Prize.
Bombay „ 1873, First Class Silver Medal.
The Viceroy's Gold Medals for the best Photograph in the Bengal Photographic Society's Exhibitions of 1867 and 1870.

And

The Gold Medals of the Bengal Photographic Society for 1864 1865, 1866, 1869, 1871, and 1872.

All the above Prizes have been awarded to

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD

for their splendid series of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, comprising views in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, Grand Snow-scenes of the Hamalayas, the Neigherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, the Bombay Presidency and Rajpootana.

Travellers and the public generally are respectfully solicited to inspect this really fine collection of photographs before purchasing elsewhere.

A series of Views and Groups in Burmah are in preparation and will be ready shortly.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil Water Colours, or Crayons, from the smallest miniature to half-size—Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Austrian Lloyds.
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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO., (OF MADRAS),

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS

NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC, to their large STOCK of every description of Furniture for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes, and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c., &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE, Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, Carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c., &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete. Rs. 1,0 0.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Billiard Cloth 80 yards for a full size Billiard Table.

Set of 3 Balls Rs. 21
Ditto 12 „ 80
Pyramidal „ 112

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8 ; No. 2 & 3 from Rs. 3 to 10 each.

Cue Tips 8 annas a doz.
Chalk 12 „

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to 350.

GILT MOULDING for Frames, Oil Paintings, Photographs, from ¼ inch to 6 inches broad, of the best selection, all kinds of Frames, Gilt, Rose, Maple, and other Woods, and also Gilt Furnitures made to order.

An Illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

D. & Co. have Presentation Articles and Table Ornaments, Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromo-lithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE AND GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINES, Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses, advantageously complete those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pression or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS—Double action, easy to work by hand ; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING—Very strongly made for Verandah, Ante-room, Staircase.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door Locks, Boxes and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes from 4 to 6 livers, Porcelain Nobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass head, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New model for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms ; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS—Expressly made for India, Punka-proof, gives a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles Rs. 25.

MARBLE—For Pavement, white and black, 1 square foot, Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE HAIR-CLOTH—China and French Damasks, Red, Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS—With borders, new patterns, Brussel, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas ; for Theatres representing Landscapes, Streets, Inns, Drawing-rooms, &c., &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Board, also re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government House of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, many them hope for a continuance of it.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use

E. MANECKJEE.

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1-10 per Share, being at the rate of TWELVE per cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the Half year ending 31st December 1873, WILL BE PAID at this Office to the Shareholders in India on and after, the FIFTEENTH INSTANT.

The Transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this date to the Twenty-first instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

P. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 13th May 1874.

NOTICE TO TIMBER MERCHANTS.—WANTED, for the JAFFER ALI SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, Surat, about 3,000 cubic feet Moulmein, and about 2,000 cubic feet Foolparee TIMBER. Particulars can be had from the Company's Office in Begamwaree.

Sealed Tenders to be addressed to the Undersigned on or before the 20th May 1874.

The Company is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

GHORDHANDASS GOKULDASS, Secretary.

Surat, 11th May 1874.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Fort Premises on THURSDAY, the 21st May 1874 at 4 P.M.

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March 1874 and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.
5. To pass a resolution for rescinding the old Articles of Association and adopting in their stead the new ones which have been prepared.

By Order,

GEO. PUGH, Manager in India.

Bombay, 12th May 1874.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, } With Assistants.

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton, } With Assistants.

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, D. MACPHERSON, } Honorary Secretaries.

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton,

Bombay, January, 1874.

A 16-FEET PIT TO SINK.

TENDERS are invited for the SINKING of a 16-feet CIRCULAR PIT.

1st Letting say 200 feet deep.

Engine-power, Material, and Tools supplied by the Company, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Further particulars, specification, and all other information to be obtained on application to the

AGENT & MANAGER
of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Co.,
Mohpanie Mines, Garurwarra.

TONNAGE is required by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance hence to London by steamer through the Suez Canal of SIXTY-ONE 24 Pounder S. B. CAST IRON GUNS, each weighing from 48 to 50 cwt., together with 1715 stand of arms packed in one hundred and eighty-seven cases, ranging from 25 to 78 inches in length, 15 to 21 inches in breadth, and 15 to 25 inches in depth, the tonnage of the said cases amounting to 17 tons 16 cwt. and 5 lbs. by weight and 48 tons 1 foot and 301 inches by cubic measurement.

The guns and stores will be shipped by the Ordnance Department.

Tenders should specify the rate at which they are prepared to convey the guns and packages, the date on which the vessel will be ready to receive the guns, &c., and to leave the port ; also the number of lay days that will be allowed for shipping and discharging the same, together with amount of demurrage in the event of detention.

The stores for which tonnage is required can be viewed at the Grand Arsenal on application to the authorities there.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

NOTICE—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 21st instant, for WASHING the BEDDING, HAMMOCKS, BLANKETS, LINEN, and other articles belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Troop Ships.

The Tenders must state the rate per hundred for any quantity.

The Tenders must state the time per thousand required to execute the washing, and washing must be done to the satisfaction of the Marine Storekeeper.

The articles must be taken from, and delivered into, the Marine Stores, subject to deductions for burns and tears, or other damage while in the Contractor's hands, as may be decided on by a competent Committee.

A Deposit of Rupees (500) Five Hundred must accompany each Tender, and Security of Rupees (5,000) Five Thousand must be given by the successful Tenderer.

The Tender will be from 1st June 1874 to 31st May 1875.

The Tenders will be subject to the approval of the Resident Transport Officer.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 1st May 1874

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 16TH MAY, 1874.

THE Manchester Piece Goods market on Friday is reported by Reuter steady but unchanged, the activity in Cotton for some days previously having apparently exercised no effect on the manufactured article, and to this is probably owing the somewhat quieter feeling again manifested in Liverpool, as the American news is if anything stronger, Mid Uplands in New York having advanced to 18⅞ cents and "futures" being quoted ⅛ to ¼ cent. higher. To-day's report from Liverpool gives Surats quiet but steady; sales 15,000 bales, prices unchanged, and we further learn that Mid Orleans, September-October shipment, is quoted at 9 1/16d. per lb., a comparatively full price, but by no means indicating a belief in any important reduction in the planting for next American crops.

The following are the American figures to the 15th instant as compared with last week and the corresponding period in 1873, the most noteworthy feature in them being the continued comparatively liberal exports:—

	1874.	Last Week.	1873.
Week's receipts at the ports	23,000	24,000	40,000
" Exports to U. K	35,000	51,000	39 000
" " to Continent	13,000	16,000	9,000
Total receipts from 1st Sept.	3,616,000	......	3,339,000
" exports to the U. K. from 1st Sept.	1,681,000	......	1,581,000
" " to Continent from 1st Sept.	944,000	......	683,000
Stocks at the ports	325,000	......	387,000

The total supplies in and afloat for the U. K. on the 15th instant as compared with last week and the corresponding date last year are as follows:—

	1874.	Last Week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	770,000	780,000	745,750
Do London	143,750	151,000	165,355
American afloat	270,000	270,000	200,000
East Indian afloat	400,000	*300,000	404,000
Total	1,583,750	1,501,000	1,515,105

* Given erroneously by Reuter last week as 500,000.

There seems nothing now of a general character. Consols are still quoted 93⅜ and Bar Silver 94¾.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—Business in sterling to-day has been to a great extent restricted by the absence of buyers, and although rates are unaltered it has been difficult to negotiate bills. We still quote 6 months' sight paper:—Banks 1s. 11¼d. to 3/16; Credits 1s. 11⅜d.; Documents 1s. 11 7/16d. per rupee. There has been a fair but not a large amount of paper offering, and there is nothing new to notice as affecting the actual position of the market if we except some little enquiry for bills on China at Rs. 223 per 100 dollars, which if it becomes more general may possibly lead to exports of silver and have a hardening tendency on sterling rates. This possibility however can exercise but a secondary influence in the meantime as against an easier money market and the prospect of the approaching close of our export season. On Calcutta no transactions of importance have transpired and quotations are unaltered, say demand 100 1/16; 60 days' sight 99. For *Government Paper* the enquiry to-day has been less active and values are easier; Fours Rs. 103; Fours and a half Rs. 104½; Fives and half Rs. 107½.

SHARES are quiet but steady without any noticeable change in quotations.

COTTON in sympathy with the home advices, and influenced also by the unfavourable position of the Freight market, is just the turn easier, and although prices are not lower buyers show less disposition to pay market rates. The transactions as reported only reach about 2,000 candies, of which the bulk is still made up of Dhollera descriptions, these in fact being alone in any thing like fair supply. Machine Ginned Broach and Oomra of all kinds are now virtually exhausted, and the arrivals of Compta and Sawginned Dharwar are not what might be expected at the season. Of the latter description what is coming to hand is by no means up in quality, and dealers find considerable difficulty in meeting their contracts. To-day's quotations are:—Dhollera-Bhownuggur Rs. 190 to Rs. 193, Wudwan Rs. 188 to Rs. 190, Ginned Broach Rs. 212 to Rs. 213; Sawginned Dharwur Rs. 202 to Rs. 203; Compta and Vingorla Rs. 180 to Rs. 183; Akote, full-pressed, Rs. 199 to Rs. 202 per candy.

FREIGHTS.—There is still the same demand for ready sailing tonnage at fancy rates, and we hear of refets having been done in the iron ship Lochness, just arrived, at £3-17-6, and in the wooden ship Mahableshwur at £3 12-6 per ton. Steamers are also in strong request at £3-8-9 to £3-10 per ton.

IN PIECE GOODS there is absolutely nothing doing from first hands, the falling off in the up-country demand having been sufficient to check any improvement which might otherwise have arisen on the strength of better home advices and easier money. Stocks, however, are small and holders are accordingly very firm. Yarns are steady at quite previous values.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ⅌ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	775
10,000	500	225	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. issue	455
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	40 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,090	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	123 x. div.
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60*	Colaba Land Co	1,875
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	115
750	2,000	2,000	80p.s.	Mazagon Land	915
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	185

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218-3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
—	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
—	£18	196-8-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160*ps	Abar Cotton Press Co	1,600
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co	500
250	3,000	[illegible]	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	200
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co	4,450
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,000
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co	1,050
200	500	all	50p.s.	Do New	235
850	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	625
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	3,200
850	9,000	all	25[illegible]s.	East India Press Co	2,200
150	8,500	all	300 ps	Fort Press Co	4,800
300	2,000	2,000	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	180
300	1,000	all	70 ps	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	400
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	570
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co	1,100
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co	495
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	850	all	80 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart United Press Co.	1,050

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,565
500	2,500	all	175p.s	Alliance Spinning	2,875
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,975
900	1,000	all	70 p.s	Bombay United	1,275
1,800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,745
1,500	1,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,250
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,410
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,250
350	1,000	550	...	Madras, U. Spinning	740
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,460
900	1,000	all	100p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,460
800	2,500	all	300*	Oriental	4,000
690	2,500	400	200p.s	Royal	2,575
600	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,650
500	1,000	250	10p.s	Do. Do., 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500 50	1,500	135ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,460
1,000		all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500		300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	110
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	[illegible]	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	26
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	410
	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	30

THE COTTON TRADE.

THE manager of the Mofussil Company Limited, has supplied us with the following information:—

I have received the following information from the Cotton Districts regarding the weather and the crops:—

Broach, 14th May.—During the week there has been a little business done, chiefly on native account. Dealers who have "good fair" quality are inclined to hold for the present. Some cotton is being brought in daily for pressing from Pallej, but it will not, strictly speaking, class above "fully fair," and cannot be laid down under Rs. 207 to Rs. 210. The Dubhoie dealers are the principal holders, and from 1,200 to 1,500 bales will be stored up in Broach, in anticipation of better rates later on.

Surat, 14th.—Most of the ginning factories are still working; and though the quality has fallen off very much, there is still some "fully good-fair" to be had. The weather has been somewhat cloudy and warm, and a few drops of rain fell yesterday here.

Ahmedabad, 14th.—The season is nearly over, and the spinning mills are purchasing up nearly all the "good fair" quality at equal to Rs. 210 to Rs. 212 in F. P. bales, Bombay terms.

Wurdha, 14th.—The cotton season here may be considered at an end; 75 bales is all we have received during the past week. The night before last we had 56 cents of rain. The weather continues unsettled.

Hinganghaut, 14th.—The weather during the past week has been very unsettled, and the night before last we had a heavy shower, 36 cents in all. Only about 130 bales have been received during the week, and there is really nothing doing.

Khamgaum, 14th.—Since my last report we have had nothing but a succession of thunder and dust-storms, with little rain. About 800 bales are the receipts in our market for the past week. The rates paid were very high compared with those in Bombay, Rs. 190 to Rs. 200 per candy.

Moortizapore, 14th.—The weather has been fine. We are, however, just now enjoying a very heavy storm, which is very acceptable after the late hot winds. Supplies still dribble in at an average of six bojas a day. Buyers seem to have closed up, and what little supplies there are, are disposed of after considerable delay. Arrivals still continue from the Kuringa districts, and we estimate that 600 bales more have to come in.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP CITY of DELHI, 1,199 tons, Captain W. Jack, will sail to-day for Havre with a cargo of 8,071 bales cotton.

THE A. H LLOYD'S Co's S.S. Tido, 776 tons, Captain G. Cattich, sailed on Saturday last for Trieste, &c., via the Canal with a general cargo.

THE P. & O. S.S. CHINA arrived in harbour last night at 9-45 P.M. with the China and Australian mail and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Petterson and 4 children, Mr. Starkey, and one European servant and two natives.

THE S. S. GRESHAM, 1,161 tons, Captain A. Mace, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Cardiff (April 1st) calling at Malta, Port Said, Suez, via the Canal in water ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE S. S. PARAENSE, 986 tons, Captain A. Brooking, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Liverpool (April 14th) calling at Port Said via the Canal with a general cargo and the falling passengers:—Mr. Weir, Mr. A. W. Weir, Mr. J. Demead, Mr. J. R. Green, Mr. A. F. Pringle, and four deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. COES. S S. CASHMERE, Captain F. Cotton, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Carwar.—Mrs. J. M. Shead, Mr. G. Grommie, and servant, Mr. Shriput Babajee, C. S., and Mr. Cursetjee Hormusjee, For Vingorla.—Captain and Mrs. W. M. Burgess and two servants, For Rutnagherry.—Mr. H. Ballantine and servant, and Mr. Bhicajee Ramchunder. For Calicut—Mr. E. Webster and servant, and Mr. Remington. For Mangalore.—Mr. A. G. Pringle, and Mr. Baboo Amrootlall Bosh. For different ports.—Forty-three deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Gresham (s)	Mace	Cardiff, Sept. 1.
	Paraense (s)	Brooking	Liverpool, April 14.
16	Lochness	Micklejohn	Melbourne, March 17.
	Pehlwan (s)	Pead	Goa, May 14.
17	Baroda (s)	Almond	Melbourne, April 21.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
16	Cashmere (s)	Cotton	Coast & Calcutta
	Dido (s)	Cattich	Trieste, &c.
	Persian Empire	Watson	Liverpool.

The ship City of Delhi, Jack, to Havre, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May
12 Mahratta (s) ....Ewart.........Kyouk Phyoo, May 8.
Philosopher...........Evans...........Liverpool, Dec. 20.

DEPARTURES.

May.
12 Steamers Abyssinia and Duke of Devonshire.

DAILY IMPORTS.—16TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ariel, s, 10 bags corks, S R Sookia; 98 bundles sheet iron, and 1,511 bundles nail rod iron, Abdoolramon Sallay Mamed.

Caradoc, s, 10 barrels blacking, Grindlay, Groom & Co; 144 boxes bar soap, Mahomedally Bdroodin; 2 casks iron chain, Tezpal Gapjee; 34 barrels white paint, Abdool Hoosen Abdool Rahim; 400 bundles hoop iron, Heptoola Allibhoy & Co.

Wimbledon, s, 10 cases yellow M braziers, Young & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pembrokeshire, 3,016 plates spelter, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.

Palermo, s, 250 casks beer, and 30 cases bacon, Dinshaw Sorabjee & Co; 8 cases glassware, Mahomed Jettah; 22 bundles Canton silk, Currimbhoy Ebram; 9 cases sherry and 8 cases champagne, Muncherjee M Bhownugria; 200 casks beer, M & E Bazonjee; 120 casks pale ale, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 73 cases champagne, Geo. R Purvis; 25 cases yellow M sheets, Dayal Ruttonsy; 6 bales brown paper, and 4 cases varnish, Rustomjee Sorabjee & Co; 15 cases letter papers, N & B Wadia & Co; 600 casks cement, Aldridge, Salmon & Co; 25 bales and 2 cases paper, John S Elmore & Co; 4 hogsheads brandy, W Maddent & Co; 73 cases oilmanstore, Dawoodbhoy Abdoohoosen; 25 kegs medicine, Ruttonjee Jewraj; 3 casks earthenware, Bhanjee Veerjee.

Ithuriel, s, 18 cases clay pipes, Goolamally Surufally.

DAILY EXPORTS—16TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Mabel, 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

William Lindsay, 150 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 73 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.

Sandringham, 380 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet & Co; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.

Ashgrove, 800 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.

Ithuriel, s, 120 bales cotton, Buldewdas Damoder.

Hutton, s, 42 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha.

Burmese, s, 51 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co; 65 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 500 bundles wheat, Ball Brothers; 5 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee & Co; 35 bales wool, Dayal Ruttonsy; 100 bales cotton, Mooljee Lilladhur; 205 bales cotton, Jaitaram Nanchund; 500 bundles nux-vomica, Hormusjee Burjorjee; 56 bales cotton, Baichurdas Manchund.

Australia, s, 300 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippett & Co; 13 bales cotton waste, V Autmaram; 362 bales cotton, Savaram Khoosalchund; 77 bales wool, Soonderdas Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.

Parsee, s, 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 100 bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha; 100 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee.

Palermo, s, 1,934 bundles linseed, Killick, Nixon & Co.

Ariel, s, 500 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co; 2,000 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 210 bales cotton, Khuttow Muckunjee.

South Tyne, s, 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 400 bundles wheat, Ralli Brothers; 60 bales cotton, the L A & A Co; 85 bales cotton, Pestonjee Bazonjee; 87 bales cotton, Madun Coopall & Co; 54 bales cotton; Richard Martin & Co; 22 bales cotton, Corsee Khetsee.

FOR HAVRE.

Golden Russett, 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido, s, 50 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 200 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Caradoc, s, 100 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia, s, bundles fishmaws, 29 bundles sharkfins, and 37 bundles bedlum, Goolam Hoosen John Mahomed. 112 bundles fishmaws, and sharkfins, Mahomed Nathoo; 3 cases oambus stone, Ebram Noodin & Co; 18 bales cotton, Soonderjee Valjee; 6 pickages red raisin Mahomed Nuthoo; 7 cases M of P shells, Fazulla Khakey; 2 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmail & Co; chests, opium, S & D B Futtakia; 24 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 17 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed; 14 chests opium, Haji Essac Ellias; 10 chests, Hajee John Mumed Abdool Rhaluk; 17 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co; 24 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 11 chests opium, Jasraz Nowrungroy; 20 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee & Co; 11 chests opium, Jaisraz Kavernath; 59 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tatta; 3 chests opium, Hajee Jamull Nursigdas; 25½ chests, Tarachund Settram; 2½ chests opium, Sumruthray Khetsydas; 25 chests opium, Sewlail Motilall; 101 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 183 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Venetia, s, 6 chests opium, Soorazmul Heerachund; 24 chests opium, B & A Hormusjee; 18 chests opium, Gokraj Seeenganee; 26 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—May 13.

Anderson, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Deesa.

MAY 15.

Moir, Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal R. H. A., on leave, from Rawul Pindee.

Ritchie, Sergeant, Bengal P W. Dept., on leave, from Cawnpore.

Harrison, Captain, Madras R. A., on leave, from Thyetmyo.

Brooke, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Jabalpore.

Rennick, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Bushire.

DEPARTURES—May 16.

Anderson, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on leave, to Tannah.

Burgess, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Belgaum.

Fogo, Deputy Surgeon General, British Force, on duty, to Toorthul Sanitarium.

Clarke, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Bangalore.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 13.)

Mr Frederick Wyer, B A, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Mag and Collr of Maldah.

Mr Ebenezer Johnstone Barton, M A, C S, on special duty in Bhaugulpore, is transferred to Bogra for employment on relief work.

The leave which was granted to Mr H B Simson, Addtl Judge of Jessore and Backergunge, under orders of the 22nd Dec 1873, commenced on the 5th Jan 1874, under Section 6-1 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr E R Middleton, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, is appointed to have charge of the Diamond Harbour Division, in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr Ross Lowis Mangles, V C, Offg Comr of the Chittagong Division, is appointed, to be a Joint Sessions Judge of the Sessions Division of Tipperah.

Mr Alexander Mackenzie, B A, Junior Secy to the Govt of Bengal, is allowed furlough for one year together with subsidiary leave for seven days, from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr Hewitt.

Mr James Francis Katherinus Hewitt is appointed to act as Junior Secy to the Govt of Bengal, during the absence on furlough of Mr A Mackenzie, or until further orders.

Mr John James Livesay is appointed to act as Mag and Collr of Maldah from the date on which he took charge to that of his being relieved by Mr F Wyer.

Mr Edward Richard Henry, Asst Mag and Collr, Tirhoot, having passed a special examination held by the Addl Commr of Patna, is declared to have passed completely by the First or Lower Standard.

Mr. Nathaniel Stuart Alexander is appointed to be a Magst and Colr of the Second Grade with effect from the 4th instant, the date following that of F J Alexander's death.

Mr Trevor John Chinchely Grant is appointed to be a Magst and Colr of the Third Grade with effect from the 4th instant, and to be Magst and Depy Colr of Howrah. Mr Grant will, however, continue to act as a Secy for the Board of Revenue.

Mr Daniel J McNeile, on furlough, is appointed to be Magst and Colr of Pooree.

Mr John Ward is appointed to be a Joint-Magst and Depy Colr of the First Grade with effect from the date of Mr N S. Alexander's appointment to the Third Grade of Magst and Colrs

Mr Thomas Norman is appointed to a Joint-Magst and Depy Colr of the First Grade with effect from the date of W Wavell's appointment to be a Magst and Colr. Mr Norman will continue to act as Magst and Colr of Balasore.

Mr Reginald Porch is appointed to be a Joint-Magst and Depy Colr of the First Grade with effect from the date of Mr T J C Grant's appointment to be a Magst and Colr.

Mr Arthur Weekes, B A, is appointed to be a Joint-Magst and Depy Colr of the Second Grade with effect from the date of Mr J Ward's promotion to the First Grade.

Mr George Edward Porter is appointed to be a Joint-Magst and Depy Colr of the Second Grade with effect from the date of Mr T Norman's promotion to the First Grade. Mr Porter will continue to act in the First Grade of Joint-magst and Depy Colr.

Mr Edwin Samuel Moseley is appointed to be a Joint-Magst and Depy Colr of the Second Grade with effect from the date of Mr Porch's promotion to the First Grade. Mr Moseley will continue to act in the First Grade of Joint-Magsts and Depy Colrs.

Mr Henry Dawson, Ast Supt of Police, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 27th March 1874.

Surgn Griffith Griffith, 3rd Regt Offg Civil Surgn of Sylhet, is allowed one month's leave.

Surgn Mathew Denis Moriarty M.B. in charge of the 3rd N I is appointed to have charge of civil medical duties of Sylhet during Surgn Griffith's absence on leave in addition to his own duties.

In consequence of the great increase of relief works in the Patna and Rajshahye Commissionership, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, as a temporary measure, to subdivide some of the existing public works district charges therein into separate executive charges as hereinafter specified, with effect from the date on which the officers appointed to each of the subdivided districts assumed charge:—

PATNA DIVISION.

Former district charges.

Sarun and Chumparun districts.
Tirhoot district.

New district charges.

Sarun district.
East (Motiharee) Chumparun district.
West (Bettiah) Chumparun district.
North-Western (Mozufferpore and Seetamurhee) Tirhoot district.
Southern Hajeepore and Tajpore) Tirhoot district.
Eastern (Durbhunga) Tirhoot district.
North-Eastern (Mudhoobunnee) Tirhoot district.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

Dinagepore and Maldah district.
Rungpore and Bogra district.
Rajshahye and Pubna district.
Dinagepore and Maldah district.
Rungpore and Bogra district.
Rajshahye and Pubna district.

The following officers have been appointed to the above-mentioned temporary district charges:—

PATNA DIVISION.

May, Capt J, G L Infantry, Ex Engr. 3rd grade, Sarun.
Handcock, Mr W F, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, East Chumparun.
Armstrong, Mr J W, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, West Chumparun.
Urquhart, Mr A (Local), Ex Engr, 4th grade, North-Western Tirhoot.
Anderson, Mr R C, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Southern Tirhoot.
Joil, Mr H, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Eastern Tirhoot.
Wright, J T, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, North-Eastern Tirhoot.
McKenni, Mr. R. C. Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Dinagepore 26th December 1873.
Sheldon, Mr. J. Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade Maldah.
Mookerjee, Baboo Gopal Chunder Executive Engineer 4th Grade Runepore 29th January 1874.
Foley, Mr. J. Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Bogra.
O'Flaherty, Mr. J. J., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade Rajshahye.

The following officers of the Engineer Establishment, and Upper Subordinates, who have been specially made available by the Government of India, PWD, from other Provinces for employment on relief works, are posted as follows, and joined the districts mentioned:—

Thorold, Maj R G, R E, Ex Enr, 3rd grade, not yet posted.
Cordner, Mr R A, Ex Enr, 4th grade, Purneah, (executive charge).
Grant, Mr A, Ex Enr, 3rd grade, Bhagulpore (ditto).
Sibbold, Mr E A, Ex Enr, 3rd grade, Bhagulpore.
Arnott, Lieut N, R E, Asst Enr, 1st grade, East Chumparun.
Ecksteen, Mr W, Asst Enr, 1st grade, ditto.
Johnson, Mr W H, Asst Enr, 1st grade, Purneah.
Landon, Capt A, G L Infantry, Asst Enr, 1st grade, Eastern Tirhoot.
Reid, Mr J H, Asst Enr, 1st grade, Patna.
Sherman, Mr H, Asst Enr, 1st grade, Eastern Tirhoot.
Story, Capt W M, G L Infantry, Asst Enr 1st grade, Southern Tirhoot.
Cameron, Lieut E H, R E, Asst Enr, 2nd grade, Patna.
Ghose, Baboo Khetternath, Asst Enr, 2nd grade, Gya.
Ghose, Baboo Rajchunder, Asst Enr, 2nd grade, Eastern Tirhoot.
Lennox, Mr. P. deL, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade Sarun.
McLean, Mr. L F. Asst, Engr, Purneah.
Mookerjee, Baboo Ramkissen Asst Enr, 2nd grade, Sarun.
O'Toole, Mr L, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Howrah and Hooghly.
Purdie, Mr J Asst Enr, 2nd grade, Purneah.
Salmon, Mr A, Asst Enr, 2nd grade, North-Eastern Tirhoot.
Bagley, Mr J R, Asst Enr, 3rd grade, North-Western Tirhoot.
Mookerjee, Baboo Jogendronath, Asst Enr, 2nd grade, Sarun.
Hensley, Mr F F, temporary, Asst Enr, 2nd grade, Purneah.

The following officers of the Engineer Establishment, appointed and transferred to the Provincial Establishment of this Province, are posted to the Districts mentioned opposite to their names:—

Mander, Capt F D, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Eastern Tirhoot.
Cook, Lieut C F, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Bhagulpore.
Fuller, Lieut C F, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Shahabad.
James, Mr E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, West Chumparun.
Mackenzie, Mr J F, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Eastern Tirhoot.
Reid, Lieut A J F, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, North-Eastern Tirhoot.
White, Lieut W H, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Eastern Tirhoot.

Mr L F Maclean, Asst Engr, second grade, is transferred from the Purneah to the North-Western Tirhoot district.

Mr L O'Toole, Asst Engr, Second grade, is transferred from the Howrah and Hooghly to the North-Eastern Tirhoot district.

Mr F F Hensley, tempy Asst Engr, second grade, is transferred from the Purneah to the Bhagulpore district.

Mr W McCleery, Assistant Engineer, Second grade, is transferred from the Balasore District to the first Calcutta Division as a temporary measure Mr McCleery joined the First Calcutta Division on the 18th April 1874.

With the consent of the Govt of India, Mr N E Jennings is appointed to the P W Dept as a tempy Asst Engr of the First grade, and posted to the Sone Circle.

Mr Jennings joined his appointment on the 27th April 1874.

With the consent of the Govt of India, Mr L E Desgratoulet is appointed to the P W Dept as a tempy Asst Engr of the First grade and posted to the Gunduk Circle.

Mr N E Jennings, temporary Assistant Engineer, First grade, to the Arrah Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 28th April 1874.

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MR. A. MENIST,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

KETCHEN—May 13th, at Rajkote, the wife of Captain Ketchen, 28th Regiment N. I., of a son.
LEES—April 29th, the wife of R. C. Lees, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—May 12th, at 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, the wife of W. R. Brown, Esq., of a son.
MURRAY—May 10th, at Monghyr, the wife of Colonel C. Murray, of a daughter.
THOMAS—May 12th, at Benares, the wife of Captain F a K H. Thomas, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE

WYATT—HEYSHAM—May 7th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev S. T. Atlay, Samuel William eldest son of the late Mr. S. G. Wyatt, to Annie, second daughter of Mr. W. Heysham, Deputy Collector.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—May 5th, at Nynee Tal, Edith Emily Taylor, the infant child of Colonel and Mrs. H. Cortlandt Anderson.
WILLIAMS—May 9th, at Mussoorie, Caroline Williams, the beloved wife of F. St. Claire Williams, of Nursingpore, Central Provinces.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1874.

IT appears that, although we knew it not, Friday last was a memorable day in the history of Bombay. On that day the city underwent a ceremony of purification and atonement which has at last reconciled her with her great Benefactor, Mr. Arthur Crawford, whom, with an ingratitude barely equalled by the shameful way in which Athens treated some of *her* most illustrious citizens, she drove into exile nearly three years ago. It is now some months since Mr. Crawford returned to India, with a constitution restored to its original vigour by a prolonged stay in England and a mind whose native spirit of enterprize had not been checked for a moment by a fall great enough to drive an ordinary man to despair; and we have heard of him occasionally from Calcutta as likely to be appointed either to assist Colonel Keatinge in organizing the new province of Assam, or to show Sir Richard Temple the way to spend money in Behar with such a magnificent disdain of economy and of justice to Indian taxpayers as would appease even the clamours of the English press. But Mr. Crawford's heart, it turns out, was all the while in Bombay. He had left many warm personal friends and partisans here, who kept him well informed as to all that was going on, and who no doubt must have assured him that they had discerned signs of a penitent longing to have him back again which were not visible to the general eye; for a fortnight ago, considering that the time was at last propitious, he suddenly swooped down upon our city. At his first coming, however, he did not wear the aspect of a sovereign recalled to his throne by subjects weary of disloyalty and conscious of their error in ever having dethroned him; rather, he affected the engaging air of humility by which Bolingbroke won all hearts when he landed at Ravenspurg. He had not come to claim the Municipal Commissionership again. Oh! no; that was a position he could not aspire to, and no one could be more conscious than he was that he had lost his chances entirely through his own fault. But let bygones be bygones; and at all events grant his claim to remain here as an ordinary citizen till Government could give him some obscure place up-country in which he might drag out the rest of his term of service in India. As people had ceased to fear him, and had even begun to pity him, such language made him the object of general good-will; and his spirits soon rose with his fortunes. The restless intriguers, too, whom he has the misfortune to call his friends, would not be content to let well alone; and so it happened that in the course of a few days we read flowing descriptions of that organized "ovation to Mr. Crawford," in the Markets called by his name, which excited the enthusiasm of simpletons, while it made the cynical laugh and the judicious grieve. This breach of good taste the patient public passed over; so the managers of the great Arthur Crawford revival thought to try our forbearance a little further. It chanced that at this time a seat in the Municipal Corporation fell vacant through the death of Mr. James Taylor. Mr. Taylor had been one of the band of Justices of the Peace known as the "Municipal Reformers," and had contributed, in no slight degree, to Mr. Crawford's overthrow. What a splendid act of retribution it would be, thought the schemers, to put Mr. Crawford in Mr. Taylor's place, and then declare that Bombay had openly repented of her sins, and was willing to put her trust in Mr. Crawford once more. The scheme was easy enough of accomplishment.

For the information of people who do not live in Bombay it must be mentioned that the Bench of Justices, not having been recruited lately, consists of a comparatively small number of European Justices, most of whom are away at present, of a large number of natives who belong to the landlords' party, and of a few native reformers. It was the landlords' party that fatally misled Mr. Crawford during his administration; yet, through the ignorance of legislators who know about as much of the wants of Bombay as so many wax dummies from Baker Street, this party has been allowed under the new Municipal constitution to secure a working majority in the Corporation and the Town Council. For the Government has created a franchise which is enjoyed chiefly by house-owners, and has omitted to counterbalance the results of such a monopoly by requiring that there shall always be in the Corporation and Town Council a certain number of Europeans, who alone under such a constitution are able really to represent the unenfranchised classes of the population. The consequence is that the tendency of opinion in the Corporation and Town Council is now, as it was in Mr. Crawford's time, to do away with taxation on the rich and make the poor pay everything, and there has also been manifest of late a spirit of jobbery which has only been effectually checked by the firmness of the men holding the office of Municipal Commissioner. The general body of ratepayers, in fact, look to Mr. Pedder or Mr. Ravenscroft and Mr. Thorburn to protect their interests, not to the landlords and their nominees in the Corporation and Council. But the party which has for the moment the majority in these so-called representative bodies can also command in ordinary circumstances a majority of votes at meetings of Justices of the Peace. If notice had been given a few days before last Friday's meeting that Mr. Crawford would be proposed, the election could not have been carried. But the law allows candidates to be nominated at the meeting, and this regulation obviously gives a great advantage to plotters who wish to carry an election by surprise. Thus, on Friday, there were present at the meeting Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Narayen Vasudeo and his lot, the attached Souter, and the devoted Edginton, all evidently in the secret that Mr. Arthur Crawford's name would be brought forward. It only wanted the faithful Hewlett to make the comedy complete. Two or three other Europeans were present who hardly knew whether to laugh or be indignant at the impudence of the proposal made by Mr. Dosabhoy and seconded by Mr. Narayen; and of course Mr. Crawford was elected. We must say for Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, who is unconnected with the landlords party, that we believe he nominated Mr. Crawford out of pure kind-heartedness; for he stood by the ex-Municipal Commissioner to the last, and has, we believe, a sincere regard for him. But, nevertheless, he has done a cruel kindness to his friend. He should have remembered the proverb "Let sleeping dogs lie," and not attempted to rekindle old animosities. The public of Bombay has not altered its opinion about Mr. Crawford in any way, as that gentleman will soon discover if he chooses to come forward and challenge the rate-payers to pass a fresh verdict on his administration. To attempt, therefore, to whitewash his reputation by a catch vote at a meeting of the Bench of Justices was simply an outrage on public forbearance. It luckily does not matter much to anyone now whether Mr. Crawford accepts the "compliment" offered him by his friends or not—his capacity for doing mischief is now limited—but we cannot understand how an English gentleman can help feeling humiliated by the well-meant device by which his native friends attempted to "dodge" public opinion. We should have been only too glad to have had no occasion to refer again to Mr. Crawford's career as Municipal Commissioner; but the ungrateful task has been forced upon us by the audacious misrepresentations of his friends.

THE Parsee memorial will, we understand, be sent home by to-day's mail to the Secretary of State with the reply of the Governor of Bombay to the complaints of injustice and partiality made in it. Sir Philip Wodehouse seeks to justify himself chiefly by reference to the evidence given in the trials of the Sonapore Rioters, and the charges of the presiding Judge; and his letter encloses a further report from Mr. Souter and a statement drawn up by Mr. Scoble, the Advocate-General. Some amusement has been created in Bombay by the rumour that Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the well known ex-Judge of the Small Causes Court, has gone home not merely to urge his claim to an increase of his pension, but to assure the Secretary of State on his own authority (which is of course beyond dispute) that the Parsees have suffered no wrong. It was the common report some months ago that poor Mr. Manockjee, with his incessant talk about his own personal grievance, was considered an awful bore at Government House; and that, whenever he called to see the Governor, His Excellency always managed to slip out of the way. But latterly, since it became known that Mr. Manockjee differed in opinion with the rest of the Parsees about theriots, he has been a favoured guest at Government House. His Excellency the Governor is said to have smiled approvingly on him and told him he was a very good sort of fellow; and even the Private Secretary himself is believed to have condescended to exchange a few words with him. At all events, Mr. Manockjee has gone home in high glee with a special letter of introduction to Lord Salisbury in his pocket; while his son, a smart young Parsee barrister, and a B. A. of Oxford, who thoroughly deserves his good luck, but whose very name was till lately unknown to the Governor, has been appointed a Small Cause Court Judge at Ahmednuggur on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month. No one grudges Mr. Manockjee or his son anything they may get; but it is needless to say that the character of the Government is not raised by petty intrigues which are worthy only of a Native Court.

WE have shown, in a previous article, that the policy of Lord Ellenborough, and of the Tory party, was opposed to the continued occupation of Afghanistan, even while all seemed well with the invading army and no mutterings were heard of the storm which broke over Cabul in the winter of 1841. In a letter written to the Duke of Wellington from Grosvenor Place on October 20, 1841, the newly appointed Governor-General explained his views on this subject in the following terms:—

> As to the withdrawing of our army from Afghanistan, it appears to me that, however desirable that object may be on financial grounds, for the occupation of that country adds a million and a quarter to our deficit, still that until our differences with Persia, the ostensible reason for our crossing the Indus, are entirely settled, we could not contemplate the return of the army; but, looking forward to the settlement of these differences at an early period, and thinking that it will be possible to maintain Shah Soojah by troops nominally his own but officered by us, I am anxious to know in what manner the troops should be withdrawn—my impression being that, before they are withdrawn to any extent, it would be desirable to try whether Shah Soojah cannot maintain himself with his own troops only, so officered, at Cabul, our army being withdrawn to Candahar. Then, in the following season, more troops having been formed for Shah Soojah at Candahar, that position too might be evacuated and the army withdrawn within the Pass of Bolan. If the Shah's own troops were found sufficient to maintain him at Cabul and Candahar, the next season might see them on the left bank of the Indus.

All such speculations, of course, came to an end, when Lord Ellenborough, on his arrival at Calcutta in February 1842, found what a tragedy had been enacted in Afghanistan while he was on his way out. Macnaghten and Burnes had been murdered and Elphinstone's army destroyed; and in a memorandum, dated the 18th of March, Lord Ellenborough thus describes the critical position of the other forces operating beyond the Indus:—

> In Afghanistan, the garrisons of Jellalabad, Ghuznee, and Khelat-i-Ghilzie are surrounded. The division of the army which is at Candahar is incapable of making any extensive movement, either in advance or retreat, by the almost total want of camels and other animals. Five brigades have been successively moved forward to the relief of Jellalabad. The two first brigades, composed wholly of native troops, made an unsuccessful attack upon the Khyber Pass. The third brigade comprised one regiment of Her Majesty's, besides a native regiment and artillery. The ammunition required was expected about the 4th of March. The fourth brigade was, on the 2nd of March, on the Ravee, and the fifth was to cross the Sutlej a few days afterwards.
>
> The failure of the attempt made by the first two native brigades to force the Pass has created some degree of discouragement in those troops. Major-General Pollock has done, and continues to do, all he can to restore the confidence of the troops. He seems to be a prudent officer; but it is impossible not to regard the position of his brigades, and still more that of Sir Robert Sale at Jellalabad, with much anxiety.
>
> Efforts similar to those which have been made to relieve the troops in Jellalabad have been made likewise to send forward a force under General England, early in the spring, to open a communication with the division of the army at Candahar, and to carry up the Passes a number of camels, in order to enable that division to move.
>
> The troops at Candahar have a sufficiency of provisions and guns enough; but there is hardly any cavalry, and, for the use of 7,000 or 8,000 men, not 600 camels and bullocks.
>
> The garrison of Khelat-i-Ghilzie will probably be brought away; but it is impossible not to entertain great fears for the ultimate fate of that and of the citadel of Ghuznee.

When, in addition to these anxieties, the Governor-General was alarmed by threats of an outbreak in Scinde, by doubts of the fidelity of the Sikhs to their engagements, and by the mutinous disposition that had shown itself in certain Madras regiments which refused to embark for China, it will be admitted that he might well be excused some perplexity of judgment in determining what ought to be done in Afghanistan. Nor did the aspect of affairs soon grow much brighter. Although that "prudent officer," General Pollock, forced the Khyber in the beginning of April, and the relief of "the illustrious garrison" of Jellalabad gave Lord Ellenborough an opportunity, of which he made the most, of congratulating the country on "the return of victory to "the arms of England," the surrender of the fort of Ghuznee and General England's miserable failure in the Bolan Pass increased the difficulties of Nott's position at Candahar. The Governor-General came to the conclusion that Nott would be "paralyzed at Candahar," and he therefore "gave directions for the with-"drawal of the garrison of Khelat-i-Ghilzie "and the retirement of Major-General Nott, "first on Quetta and ultimately on Sukkur on "the Indus." It must not be supposed, however, that even in these circumstances Lord Ellenborough meant finally to abandon the hope of wiping out the stain of the Cabul massacre. He thought that the military means available in Afghanistan for an advance on Cabul were insufficient, and that the troops must be withdrawn to prevent further disasters; but he proposed to equip a better force and "re-establish our military reputation," probably by advancing again upon Afghanistan "by a new "and central line of operation." If it be borne in mind that this was his policy, many of the reproaches cast upon him will be seen to have been undeserved. It was simply impossible for Lord Ellenborough to judge what was the real spirit of either Pollock's or Nott's troops, and he was obliged to leave it to the Generals themselves to say whether they were strong enough to go to Cabul. But he certainly pressed Pollock to show a little more activity by sending expeditions at least as far as Gundamuck after he had taken Jellalabad; and, no sooner had England at last succeeded in reaching Nott, and the force at Candahar been pronounced by its brave commander to be "in very fine order, "in high spirits, and not ill-equipped," than the "option" was given to the Major-General, "in "these new and improved circumstances," to "retire by the route of Ghuznee and Cabul." It seems tolerably evident, from the despatches, that the Governor-General preferred Nott to Pollock, and would have been much better pleased if the former General could have succeeded in reaching Cabul before the latter. The Duke of Wellington, who was, it now appears, Lord Ellenborough's warmest friend and most trusted adviser, entirely approved of the Governor-General's original plan of withdrawing all the detached garrisons:—

> As usual, writes the Duke on September 3, 1842, the British public are beginning to become very unjust about affairs in the North-West of India. Having been in despair, and considering all lost, and deprecating the continuance of hostilities and leaving a British soldier beyond the Indus, the press now begins to discuss national disgrace, unburied bones, vengeance, &c. This was to be expected. But I recommend to you to leave out of the question all that stuff. If the officers of the Government of Bengal on the spot at the time, that is, in November and December 1841 and January and February 1842, had made proper provision for supplying with means of conveyance the troops in operation beyond the Indus, and those about to cross that river for the relief and support of those in advance, you would have had the means of bringing away every individual alive, not already a prisoner, and would have taken such a position in the country as would have given you and those officers the command of the negotiations for the exchange of prisoners. But, unfortunately, the armies were not properly equipped with means of transport, and being, therefore, unable to move, the only course that could be taken with them was to withdraw them to positions within the Company's frontier in which they could remain upon the defensive, and be refitted and re-equipped for the moment at which their more active services and movements might be required.

It may be mentioned here that the Duke afterwards criticized very severely Pollock's conduct of the retreat from Cabul.

We have not yet said anything about what is supposed to have been Lord Ellenborough's deadliest offence, that he actually contemplated withdrawing the troops from Afghanistan without obtaining the release of the English prisoners in the hands of Mahomed Akbar. The national feeling about the prisoners was naturally very vehement; and it is curious to find that even the Duke of Wellington, though he talked contemptuously of the "stuff" written in the press, was stirred by the thought of the prisoners remaining unrescued into breaking the bonds of that habitual self-control which even the excitement of victory had never been known to disturb:—

> There is not (he wrote) a Moslem heart in Asia, from Pekin to Constantinople, which will not vibrate when reflecting upon the fact that the European ladies and other females attached to the troops at Cabul were made over to the tender mercies of the Moslem chief who, with his own hand, murdered Sir William Macnaghten, the representative of the British Government at the Court of the Sovereign of Afghanistan.
>
> It is impossible that that fact should not produce a moral effect injurious to British influence and power throughout the whole extent of Asia, and particularly among the Moslem population of the British dominions in the peninsula of India and the dependencies thereof, wherever there remains established a Moslem population. (Letter to Lord Ellenborough, March 30, 1842.)

But the Duke mingled some degree of caution with his enthusiasm. The *Saturday Review*, we observed, quoted lately a sentence from his letter to Lord Ellenborough of July 6, 1842, in which he says:—"Great interest is felt in "this country for the fate of these prisoners, "particularly for the ladies; and I would incur "some risk and expense to save them, if any such "prospect or opportunity should offer." But the *Review* forgot to mention that the Duke expressly added:—"It must, however, never be "lost sight of, that even a successful operation—"an attack upon the point of succeeding even "upon the castle in which they may be in "confinement, the surrounding the village or "town in which they should be residing—sup-"posing them to be in such locality—would not "of necessity give you possession of their "persons. On the contrary, such a course might "compel those who keep them as prisoners "immediately to put them to death. In the "course of my life I have witnessed scenes of "this description, and I would not recommend "an operation of this kind in order to obtain "possession of the prisoners." It may be contended that the caution displayed in these and other comments of the Duke on the Afghan war is not in unison with the tone in which Sir Arthur Wellesley at the beginning of this century spoke of the proper mode of waging war against an Asiatic enemy, when he put on record his opinion, after hearing of Colonel Monson's disastrous retreat:—"This convinces me that no European "force should ever retreat before a native "enemy." But it must be remembered that Sir Arthur Wellesley in those days was not Governor-General; he only filled such a position as Pollock or Nott held in Afghanistan; and what Lord Ellenborough so bitterly complained of was that, although he had relieved Pollock from thraldom to Political Agents and given him liberty to act for himself, that General hesitated to take upon himself any risk and would not move without distinct instructions from the Government at Calcutta. But the main justification for Lord Ellenborough's conduct with regard to the prisoners seems to us to be this: the prisoners really never were in any danger. Akbar Khan had seized them as hostages for the safety of his own father, Dost Mahommed, who with his family was then in the hands of the English; and a general exchange of prisoners was all that he wanted. This was well understood in the spring of 1842, before Pollock reached Jellalabad, and the release of the prisoners was certainly not accomplished by means of the second advance to Cabul. In fact, they would never have been released at all, if Akbar Khan had not been well aware that the new policy of the English Government was to set free Dost Mahommed and let him regain the throne of Cabul. The Governor-General, therefore, had no cause for anxiety about the fate of the prisoners; all that concerned him was to avenge the honour of the English arms, and it must occur to most people that he acted reasonably in refusing to let the Generals advance till they had assured him that they had means at their command to accomplish the work successfully. The Clerks, the Outrams, and the Lawrences, were all displeased with a Governor-General who snubbed Political Agents, and made war in his own way—and the literature of the Afghan war has all been inspired by the writings and disfigured by the prejudices of these men—but the neatness and thoroughness with which Lord Ellenborough afterwards settled the business of Scinde and Gwalior warrants the belief that it was to good management as well as good luck he owed the happy issue of the final campaign in Afghanistan.

We have found it necessary to make repeated references to the feud between Lord Ellenborough and the Political Agents. In this quarrel it will now be generally admitted that Lord Ellenborough was in the right,—though Sir John Kaye makes a manful defence of the Politicals,—for the single object of the Governor-General was to give to officers commanding armies in the field such powers as have been used to excellent purpose in recent campaigns by Lord Napier and Sir Garnet Wolseley. Perhaps the following memorandum by the Duke of Wellington on this subject will be accepted as settling the question in favour of the much-maligned Governor-General:—

> But I should not perform my duty to my satisfaction, either by you or towards the public, if I did not point out to you an evil, the existence of which has been the cause of much of the disaster which has occured, and of the existing state of affairs.
>
> I mean the great military powers which it has been the practice of all the Governments in India to extend to the Political Residents with the several native powers, and even what are called the agents of the Governor-General, whether resident within the British territory or beyond the frontier.
>
> It is reasonable enough that, where the sovereign pays a subsidy to the British Government for the service of a body of British troops stationed within his territory, the diplomatic agent of the British Government should have a control over the operations of the troops, and that these should not be involved in military operations for the service of the subsidising sovereign without the knowledge and even the requisition of the Resident. But there should be limits to these powers given to Political Agents. They should be required not to make such requisitions without previous conference and concert with the commanding officer of the troops; a perfect knowledge on his part of what it is desired that he should do; his satisfaction that the means at disposition are sufficient to attain the object in view; and that he will be supported as he ought to be by all the powers of the State, civil as well as military, in order to provide for his supplies, for his communications, and the security of his return to his original position with honour.
>
> These communications between Political Agents and commanding officers were the common practice in old times. Nay, it is the practice in Europe. When I commanded the army of occupation, as it was called, in France, I was in constant, almost daily correspondence with a Conference of diplomatic agents at Paris, who kept me informed of all that passed; and I could receive and act on no communications of importance from the French Government excepting through the channel of this conference.
>
> But the position filled by Sir William Macnaghten was by no means similar to that of the Residents at the courts of the native States in India which paid subsidies for the service of troops, or to that of the conference of Ministers of Paris after the peace of 1815.
>
> He directed all the operations of the troops, not immediately by communication from himself to the general commanding-in-chief, or to the commanding officer of a detachment from the army, but by order of his inferior Political Agent or deputy posted with such detachment.
>
> Thus, when orders were sent from Cabul to General Sale, to march from Jellalabad to Cabul, to support the troops at Cabul, they were not sent by General Elphinstone, commanding the troops at Cabul, to General Sale, commanding the troops at Jellalabad, but by Sir W. Macnaghten, Resident at the Court of Shah Soojah, to Captain Macgregor, his deputy with General Sale's division at Jellalabad.
>
> In the same manner General Nott, who commanded a corps of five thousand men at Candahar, had with him a political agent named Rawlinson, employed by Sir William Macnaghten in correspondence with natives of all classes and parties at Herat, in and out of Candahar.
>
> I have lately had before me, sent from Bombay, a correspondence between the commanding officer of the troops, General Nott, and this gentleman, in which the latter requires the former to march out of Candahar, and to attack a body of rebels at a place called Dehla, at the distance of some miles from Candahar. This operation must have been preceded by others, to force the Douranees resident in Candahar to quit the place, or to destroy them if they should refuse. And, after all, the risk of the operation was aggravated by that of the loss of the place while it should be in the course of being carried on. General Nott stood firm, and did not attend to this requisition.
>
> But the reason for which I have drawn your attention so particularly to the existing system is, that it is a novelty, and an abuse of modern times, arising out of jealousy of the power of military officers. But the consequence of its existence is, that the General and superior officers of the army—who, after all, must command and be responsible for the operations of the troops in action against the enemy—will undertake nothing, be responsible for nothing, except to obey the orders which the Political Agent and his deputies think proper to give them. A consideration of this state of things will show clearly the cause of the losses in Afghanistan in the last five months of 1841, and particularly of the want of energy and enterprise at Cabul during the period which elapsed from the commencement of the insurrection of the Ghilzies in October 1841 to January 1842. (Letter to Lord Ellenborough, March 30, 1842.)

What an instructive commentary does this memorandum by the most sagacious of military chiefs afford on the reckless injustice of Sir John Kaye's saying about Sir William Macnaghten:—"There was but one civilian at Cabul; and he "was the truest soldier in the camp." There was no want of true soldiers in the ranks of an army which perished, and left none to defend it; but the fatal self-confidence of the civilians paralyzed the energies of military men who would, if left to themselves, have been found equal to their duty.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

ALTHOUGH the brief telegram announcing the resignation of the French Ministry does not enable us to understand exactly what led to that event, it may be taken for granted that the fall of the Duc de Broglie is fatal to Marshal MacMahon's hopes of retaining supreme power in France for seven years. Since the breakdown of the project for restoring the Monarchy, the aim of the Duc de Broglie has been to make the Septennate sacred and unassailable; and he seems to have failed in trying to induce the Assembly to discuss new Electoral Laws as if an established Government already existed in France. Neither the Legitimists nor the Bonapartists will recognize the claim of the Marshal's Government to inviolability for its prescribed term of seven years; and a *plebiscite* will be the only logical result of a vote which once more affirms that nothing is settled.

"A PARSEE," writing to the editor of the *Bombay Guardian* under the title, "The World is veering to the Right—a word to the Parsees"—exhibits a melancholy fear regarding the future of his countrymen. It may, however, be some consolation to Parsees to know that his reasons are not very conclusive. The Parsees, he says, are the most loyal and trustworthy subjects of the British Raj, the greatest merchants at the present day, but their numbers are only about fifty thousand, and it is on this latter fact that he fastens his morbid conjectures. "This number," he says, "when placed side by side with the nations of the earth professing other religions, viz., the Christians, Mahomedans and the Buddhists is extremely small and insignificant—a mere drop in the wide ocean. Hence, should any dire calamity overtake us in a hundred years to come, such as cholera, earthquake, hurricane, or famine, we have only to say that we cannot stand against it. Our end therefore appears to be sealed, and there is no alternative but to submit to our fate." Why "Parsee" should assume that some fell disease is going to single out the Parsees and sweep them off the face of the earth, or some earthquake chase them up and down the world, wherever they may happen to be, and bring destruction upon them and their dwellings, is somewhat puzzling, unless we assume that "Parsee" has an eye prophetic which discloses the mysteries of the future. The "word to the Parsees" we have not been able to discover in his letter. "Parsee" speaks about the ancient empires of the East running their course and finishing, but entirely omits to give the advice to his countrymen which we presume he intended to give, although we may infer that he meant to urge all Zoroastrians to turn Methodists. But even this would not save the Parsees from being overtaken within the next hundred years by "cholera, earthquake, hurricane, or famine," so that "Parsee" has alarmed his countrymen without telling them anything to calm their apprehensions.

THE Thakore of Bhownuggur's wedding has produced something much better for the inhabitants of Kattywar than mere spectacles and feasts. His Highness has intimated to Government, through Mr. Percival, the Political Agent, that on leaving the Rajcoomar College where he has studied, with so much advantage, for more than three years, that he wishes to lay the foundation of an endowment fund for the College. He remarks that the expenses of education there are still too heavy for many of the Bhayads of good families, and the numbers attending are consequently restricted. He hopes that other Chiefs who may enjoy the advantage of education at the College will, if they can, add to the endowment fund, so that fees and expenses may be gradually reduced. He proposes to give Rs. 30,000 in four per cent. Government loan notes as the nucleus of the endowment fund. Colonel Anderson, the Political Agent of Kattywar, has forwarded the Thakore's proposal to Government with the remark that the Government are aware that the College is kept up and the staff of teachers paid by fees received from the pupils. At present these fees are, generally speaking, extremely high, the sons of first class Chiefs paying 200 rupees a month, second class 150, and others 100, or 50, according to their respective incomes. The question of forming an endowment fund has from the first engaged attention, as it has been felt that these high rates no doubt cannot always be expected, and form one of the drawbacks to the extension of the College curriculum amongst the lesser ranks of the Chiefs. His Highness Tukhtsingjee has been the first to come forward, and by his handsome offer there is now every prospect of an endowment scheme being carried out. The Thakore is still a minor, but Government has easily got over this obstacle to accepting his offer, and the following resolution has been issued from the Political Department:—"His Excellency in Council has learnt with much satisfaction of this liberal offer on the part of His Highness Tukhtsingjee, Thakore of Bownugger, to lay the foundation of an endowment fund for the Rajcoomar College. Government accept the offer as showing that the young Chief fully appreciates the advantages of a College education, and that he is desirous, by reducing the College fees and expenses, to make these advantages accessible to a wider circle among the upper classes of Kattywar. The Political Agent may for the present be appointed trustee for the endowment fund, but it would be better if the committee of the College were themselves to appoint trustees for such purposes."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE OUTRAGE ON THE BRITISH CONSUL AT GUATEMALA.

LONDON, 15TH MAY.

Guatemala has offered to make England every reparation in her power for the outrage committed on the British Vice-Consul.

THE CZAR IN LONDON.

LONDON, 16TH MAY.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar in replying to the congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps described the policy of Russia as being entirely in favour of peace, and he hoped that the principal Governments would be found united in this object.

THE KASHGAR TREATY.

In the House of Commons last night Lord George Hamilton replying to Sir Charles Dilke said that the Kashgar Treaty simply acknowledges the independence of the Ameer, who, he said, had expressed no desire for a delimitation of his territory.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 15TH MAY.

The Duc de Broglie last night introduced a Bill to the National Assembly, for creating a second Chamber to be styled the Grand Council, the members of which are to be partly elected and partly nominated. The two Chambers are conjointly to empower the President to dissolve the Assembly. The Duc de Broglie advocated the prolongation of the Provisoire.

PARIS, 16TH MAY, MORN.

The National Assembly have referred the Duc de Broglie's Bill for creating a second Chamber to the Committee of Thirty.

RESIGNATION OF THE BROGLIE MINISTRY.

PARIS, 16TH MAY, EVE.

The Duc de Broglie's Ministry have resigned after the rejection by 381 against 317 votes of the motion to discuss Electoral before Municipal Bills. The Legitimists and Bonapartists opposed the motion.

CONSPIRACY IN KHIVA.

ST. PETERSBURG, 15TH MAY.

A conspiracy in which the son of the Khan of Khiva was implicated has been discovered at Khokand, and sixteen of the conspirators executed.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 15TH MAY.

The Senate have passed the Free Banking Bill, which provides for the redemption of greenbacks now in circulation by 1878.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 15TH MAY, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	142,000	bales.
" " " Surats	32,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	89,000	"
" " " Surats	16,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	770,000	"
" " " Surats	100,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	143,750	"

Surats during the week have been in greatly increased demand at 1/8d. higher, and useful qualities of Hingunghaut and Broach at 1/4 higher.

LONDON, 15TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged. Arrivals 1/16d. lower. Surats quiet but unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 5 11/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady but unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 6d.
8½ lbs. do	9s. 4½d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 0½d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	93⅛.
Bar Silver	58⅛.

ENGLAND'S POLICY TOWARDS AFGHANISTAN.—AN IMPORTANT CORRECTION.

(From the Calcutta Englishman.)

SOME days ago we published a telegram from Reuter imputing to Lord Derby a declaration that the Government did not accept Lord Napier's view that we were bound to afford the Ameer of Afghanistan material aid against aggression. The improbability of this telegram was obvious on the face of it, and must have struck all of our readers who have any faith in the foreign policy of the present Ministry. We hardly, however, suspected the full extent of the misrepresentation of which Reuter's agency was guilty in the matter. We have now ascertained from London that what Lord Derby really said was that, "in our judgment, it is a most important object of English policy to maintain the integrity and territorial independence of Afghanistan. Any interference with the national independence of Afghanistan would be regarded by the Government as a very grave matter requiring the most serious and careful consideration, and as one which might involve considerable danger to the peace of India. I think, if such an interference occurred, to put the matter mildly, it is highly probable this country would interfere."

Looking at all the circumstances, it is difficult to believe that Reuter's mischievous manipulation of the above was accidental. The difference between the two versions amounts to diametrical opposition.

MR. T. H. THORNTON will fill the impending vacancy in the Chief Court of the Punjab.

MR. E. F. HARRISON succeeds Mr. R. B. Chapman as Financial Secretary to the Government of India.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR left Nowsaree on the 13th instant for Gundevi, and will leave that place for Baroda to-day. Mulharao returns to Nowsaree after the rains.

LIEUTENANT R. KENNEDY, of the 18th Hussars, who was on Lord Lawrence's staff when Governor-General, has been appointed A. D. C. to Lord Napier of Magdala.

THE *Pioneer* says that Lady Napier has arrived at Simla but in so weak a state of health that she is unable to receive visitors, and that His Excellency's stay in Calcutta will be longer than was expected.

ALL true Scotchmen, says a discerning contemporary, will be delighted to hear that the number of the *Athenæum* to arrive by the next mail will probably contain a poem by Burns (or any oderman) which has never before been published.

22,030 camels entered Aden from the interior during the month of April. Of these, 406 brought coffee, 7,170 wood and charcoal, 5,334 fodder, 866 fruits and vegetable, 2,487 gram and pulse, 5,120 drinking water, and 647 miscellaneous loads.

THE Cochin correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes:—"The barque Lois of Aberystwith, Captain Lewis, has arrived at Cochin disabled, having sprung a dangerous leak, apparently in the cyclone. She is from False Point bound to Cannanore with rice."

THE *Northern India News* mentions that the Accountant General of the Punjab has introduced quite a novel practice into his office, in that he delivers a lecture every week to his assistants on matters connected with the department, with a view to improving their ideas on the subject of finance.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P., intends now to make his way to Nynee Tal rather more expeditiously than he originally proposed to travel, says our North-West contemporary. He will leave Allahabad on the 17th, and may be expected at Nynee Tal on the 21st, delaying only for a day at Allygurh, on business connected with the new Hattrass and Muttra Railway.

SAYS a contemporary:—"A large hyæna was lately strolling about the Agra cantonment, when its evil genius caused it to stray into Colonel Montmorency's compound. On the alarm being given, the Colonel armed himself with a spear, mounted, and gave chase. The brute raced across St. George's Church compound, across the Artillery lines, and so on to the open country, persistently followed by the Colonel. Twice the brute turned on his pursuer only to be met by a spear-thrust; cowed and fatigued, it tried to hide among some bushes from which it was started by a dog, when, after another short chase, it was turned over in the open some five miles from the cantonment."

A CASE has been pending in the Civil Court at Lucknow for some considerable time past, in which the defendant was General Tombs. As far as we can recall the circumstances the plaintiff, a Mr. Sinclair, had, owing to some peculiarities of character, been treated as if *non compos mentis*, the General being the pursuer. We have not the full facts of the case before us, but it would appear that a British Court of Justice is satisfied that Mr. Sinclair has been wronged as it has awarded him substantial damages to the tune of Rs. 3,000. Mr. Sinclair asked for Rs. 25,000 but that was, perhaps, rating his mental capacity somewhat highly. It may however be satisfactory to him to have it recorded that he is not an irresponsible person.

DR. R. A. DALLAS, a solicitor of the High Court, leaves Bombay for good by to-day's mail. Dr. Dallas came out to India in 1851, and during the last quarter of a century has been a most successful lawyer in Bombay. Soon after his arrival he joined the students' literary and scientific society, and heartily co-operated with its members, the late Professors Green and Patton, and its president, Dr. R. T. Reid (barrister-at-law), in founding and rearing the native girls' schools which have existed and flourished in Bombay since 1852. Dr. Dallas always took an active and intelligent part in all educational and social matters, and was foremost in political and municipal movements. In his own professional sphere he was most conscientious and painstaking, and had always the interests of his clients at heart, the result being a lucrative practice. He carries with him the best wishes of the Bombay society, and that he may long live to enjoy the rest which he has so well earned.

THE pension of £300 conferred upon Dr. Livingstone ceased with his death, but Mr. Gladstone had it in contemplation before he left office to renew a pension of £200 to the explorer's family in consideration of Dr. Livingstone's great merits; but apparently this was not done. At all events, a memorial to the Prime Minister, asking him to confer a pension on the family of Dr. Livingstone, was on Monday night circulated amonge members of Paliament at the House of Commons. A large number of signatures has already been attached by gentlemen on both sides, and there is a pretty confident belief that Mr. Disraeli will grant the prayer of the petition. In all there are six individuals who have a lien upon any stipend the Government may grant—two young men (the sons), the one employed in a commercial house in Alexandria, the other studying for the medical profession at Glasgow; and two young ladies (the daughters), who are now completing their education; and two maiden sisters. It is stated that though Dr. Livingstone made a large sum of money out of the first book he published, entitled, "Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa," still he disbursed more than half that amount in the promotion of his exploration of the Zambesi, 1857-63. So devoted was he to the pursuits he had entered upon, that out of the receipt of £10,000, his profit upon the sale of 30,000 copies of his book, at a guinea each, he actually expended £6,000 in the building a launch for river navigation in Africa. This said launch he sold after the expedition was over for £2,200, which amount he unfortunately deposited in a bank which subsequently failed, by which failure he lost every fraction of his investment. This so reduced his capital that the remnant of his fortune hardly yields an income of £200.

PAST AND PRESENT POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the *Bombay Gazette* of this day's date I have for the first time, seen a letter purporting to have been addressed to the Editor of *Native Opinion* by Mr. Charles Forjett, wherein the writer states that during the nine years he was in charge of the Bombay police the Mohurrum passed off without a single street row and without its being necessary to take a single individual Mahomedan or Hindoo, or any other, into custody, as it was more than they dared have done to create a breach of the peace.

Considering my very long official and friendly relations with Mr. Forjett, I am pained to be compelled to notice his letter; but as I conceive that it is calculated unduly to exalt his administration of the police and, by implication, to disparage that of his successor, I feel that I cannot permit it to pass without comment; and I most positively aver that street rows and prisoners during the Mohurrum have not been more numerous since he left than they were during his *regime*.

On the other parts of Mr. Forjett's letter I need make no remark further than to state generally that making due allowance for the costly body of European mounted police which formed part of the force under his command, and has since been abolished, the police are certainly quite as able to maintain the quiet of Bombay without military aid now, and are as efficient in all other respects, as they were during his time. I have been a member of this force more than twenty-two years, and my position and experience entitle me, I think, to speak on this subject with a weight of authority which very few other persons possess.—I am yours, &c.,

A. EDGINTON.

Mazagon, 16th May.

THE DETENTION OF INVALIDS AFTER BEING ORDERED TO EMBARK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In January last I was, owing to ill-health, invalided to England by a board of medical officers after a continuous service in India of more than twenty years. I landed in India in December 1853, and have not left the country since. Therefore I will have my twenty-one years' service complete on the 24th of the present month. All has been served on the plains; some of the stations that I served in being the most unhealthy in the country, viz., Meean Meer, Peshawur, Gwalior, Jhansie Cawnpore, Allahabad, and Jubbulpore. I also served in the Mutiny in India of 1857-8.

Previous to the last troop-ship sailing for England, I was informed that my wife was detained by the medical officer, owing to the near approach of her confinement; and as she was able to travel some twenty days afterwards, it is strange that I should still be detained. Most probably I will have to remain here until March 1875, next invaliding season—owing to invalids not being sent to England after the sailing of the last troop-ship (which is invariably on the 24th March annually), nor during the winter season. Surely such should not be the case, as it must be very injurious to the health of men invalided home for change of climate, &c., to have to undergo an additional warm season in this country, more particularly after a long residence in it. There are vessels sailing weekly to England from Bombay, and men who have been invalided home through sickness should not be detained one day longer in the country than can possibly be avoided.

I assure you, Sir, that there are about forty men who were sent out from England, and who landed in Bombay early in March last to join the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, which is to leave this country for England in November or December next, and as a matter of course those men will join their batteries at the port of embarkation and return home with them without having done one day's duty in the country, thus entailing the expenses of two voyages within twelve months and, this to no purpose whatever.

I am detained, owing to the expense which would be incurred in sending me home in a mail steamer or any of the other private vessels. Yet what is still more singular, four men of Her Majesty's 58th Regiment, who were detained for the purpose of giving evidence before the High Court at Bombay were despatched to England on the 27th of April last, as also one sergeant, two corporals, six privates, one woman, and one child, the corps to which the latter belonged being not known, while sickly men, to the great injury of their health and in defiance of the opinions of medical boards, are detained. Strange that there should be no rules in existence regarding such occurrences as the former, and that there should be regulations prohibiting men invalided home for the benefit of their health being detained an additional year in the country, more particularly after being sent to the port of embarkation, where they were obliged to hold themselves in readiness to embark, and owing to which they were obliged to dispose of nearly the whole of their movables and to expend a considerable sum in the purchase of requisites for the voyage home.

OLD SOLDIER.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

KATTYWAR, 10TH MAY.

THE weather is extremely hot throughout the province except at sea-coast places, where the thermometer does not rise higher than 82 deg. during the hottest part of the day. Battachedy, in the Nowanuggur territory, was long a favourite watering-place and a resort for European residents during this season, but an equally good if not better locality was found lately in a place called Suchanna, which is reputed to be cooler and healthier.

It is disgraceful to see how in some States the mild Hindoo in power can throw aside his sheep's clothing and prove himself a thoroughbred wolf. About four years ago one of the jemadars of the Nowanuggur State was tried by the Okhamundel authorities on a charge of having been a leader of dacoits who committed excesses in that State, and was convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. On appeal to the Government of Bombay his conviction and sentence were annulled, but the Nowanuggur authorities demanded and took charge of him from the Agency prison, and he is still treated with the greatest rigour in the Nowanuggur Jail, notwithstanding a distinct order passed by Government, some time ago, that he should be freed and deported to his native country, Sind. I believe, and know it to be the fact, that H. H. the Jam, who is really an amiable and kind-hearted ruler, is unwilling the man should be detained any longer in prison, but his khamdar and others openly state that they are afraid to liberate him, as they fear for their lives, he being, as they allege, a fiend in human form. I happened to have a glimpse of this fiend a short time ago, and find that he is completely broken down in constitution by the rigid treatment given him in prison, which consists in his being fettered with chains and handcuffed, and a heavy iron collar placed round his neck, and a chain passed through it and rivetted to a wooden post—this instrument of torture being called in this part of the country a "thope.

This being the propitious month for the celebration of marriages among Hindus, several marriages in high life are being celebrated. H. H. the Jam has gone to Amran to be present at the marriage of the Chief of that place, who is subordinate to and derived his grass from him.

The road from Rajcote to Jooria and Nowanuggur, on which there is heavy traffic, is, to say the least, in a shameful condition, especially that portion which passes through the State of the second class Chief of Dhrole. If the Chiefs do not of their free will keep the roads in better condition, some compulsion appears necessary. Some of them squander thousands of rupees on frivolities, but decline to contribute a few hundreds for works of public utility; but such will continue so long as the present ignorant and crafty lot of men occupy positions of trust which ought to be filled only by educated and honourable men.

N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH, 14TH MAY.

AN account appears in the *Lucknow Times* of yesterday's date anent the escapade of the Gwalior Maharajah when on a visit to Lucknow, concerning which I sent you an account on the 12th instant. The happy style in which the incident is related in that journal so as to induce an outsider to believe that His Highness, instead of being the principal, was nowhere in that impudent transaction, is certainly amusing to one who is well acquainted with the facts. The writer would lead the reader to infer that the Maharajah *was* at the bottom of the business, from the fact of his reporting that His Highness "left by special train on Saturday evening," and that "this affair has created a great sensation in the city." The latter would certainly have not been the case had the attendants only been concerned. I have very little more to say on the subject. It appears that the entry into the woman's residence was made on Friday night, and the Maharajah left Lucknow on Saturday. Otherwise my account was substantially correct. The woman was dragged from her own apartments even to the presence of the Maharajah, when she was rescued by the police. Scindia next morning would not permit any of the authorities to enter the precincts of his dwelling, which was but too faithfully guarded by a guard of honour our Government had supplied him with. The disingenuousness of the account in the local print, which commences with "some of the attendants of the Maharajah of Gwalior" ending with "a warrant was issued to arrest *the man* who had seized the lady to take her away forcibly from the house," as if this had not already been done, and "*the man* has escaped, and has not yet been traced," would be too manifest, even to the superficial reader. If I can get hold of the lady's deposition before the City Magistrate, you shall have it. The action taken by Captain Newbery was in every way worthy of his position as a British magistrate. I do not see, however, how the attendants of His Highness, even if they had been seized, could have been punished for trespass, forcible entry, and abduction, without implicating the Maharajah as the principal and as an aider and abettor. Altogether, it was a disgraceful piece of business, and it is as well for Scindia that we have not a Dalhousie to teach him a lesson, that he cannot, in visiting British territory, defy its laws. Their violation with impunity, even by one in so exalted a position as Scindia, will not tend to exalt us in the eyes of the people. I need not trouble you with the rumours afloat concerning this affair, but one is, that the Governor-General was telegraphed to, and that he sent a telegram direct to Scindia, requesting him to quit Lucknow forthwith.

Robbery, cheating, and dacoity seem rife in the N. W. Provinces and Oudh, and the two first are carried out on scientific principles. In the matter of dacoity I am aware that just prior to the departure of Sir William Muir he reduced a District Superintendent of Police of the Boolundshuhur district, and sent him in a lower grade to Agra, because he was unable to cope with the highway robberies that were constantly being perpetrated within his circle. I may add that this gentleman is related by marriage to the present head of that Government. Fuller particulars in a future letter.

KHANDALLA, 15TH MAY.

As I see in your columns news-letters from Mahableshwar, I am tempted to write to you from Khandalla, not for the sake of gratifying a *cocoethes scribendi*, but to give through you to the public some idea of this delightful little station. We of this presidency do not revel in such a superabundance of health-restoring retreats on the hills, so I hope you will not overlook the claims to your regard of this charming little sanitarium, which is situated on the top of the Bore Ghaut at an elevation of about 2,000 feet from the level of the sea. It is distant 77 miles from Bombay and 42 from Poona. It has an excellent and commodious travellers' bungalow and about twenty-four other houses. The grounds of these are generally extensive and are surrounded by trees. Groves and avenues of various kinds of trees abound and add greatly to the picturesque appearance of the place. There are several furnished houses that can be hired by the month, the rents ranging from Rs 30 to Rs. 200 per month.

And now if I were asked what there is in Khandalla to recommend it I would reply, first, a climate that very nearly rivals Mahableshwur and Matheran; then views, picturesque and grand, which often "beggar description," and the beauties of which the eye drinks in (refreshing insensibly the weary body); and last, not least, a great attraction, or rather the absence of a great distraction; there is no heat, no moist heat, as that with which you are honoured in Duckland, no *punkas* need minister to my spirit here, for it never sinks, and my brain is not parched by the sun. The atmosphere here is delightfully cool, so that we neither want large potations of soda and ice, nor your *kuskus* tatties to allay the heat.

Khandalla makes a very desirable retreat for those who long for peace and quiet, for whom solitude has no terrors, and to whom the congregation of the "fashionable world" at our "fashionable" hill stations is no recommendation. Not that I am such; for, though I like the enjoyment of abandonment from business cares, I do not make little of the pleasures of meeting gentlemen from all parts of India, and of being in the vicinage of pretty ladies—

"For I am woman's slave confest,
Without her hopeless and unblest,
And so are all, gainsay who can,
For what would be the life of man,
If left in desert or in isle,
Unlighted up by beauty's smile!"

The Pluvian god has paid us one or two "flying" visits. We had heavy clouds for two or three days in the last week, which we mistook for harbingers of the approach of the monsoon, but soon we found we were mistaken. Some people leave Khandalla on the very first indication of a break of the monsoon, but it is very absurd to do so too soon, for in the event of a sudden "break" there are no nullahs to cross, or overfilled stage bungalows to dread, but the railway station is only a few minutes' drive from the houses of most of us. When the heavy rain washes off the filth by hundreds of small cascades into the ravines, the air becomes more pure and bracing.

Besides the doctor and three officers (Colonel Hogarth, and Captains Savage and Stewart), who are at Khandalla with the invalid soldiers, we have here Colonels Etheridge and Adams and their families, Captains Graham and Shelly and Mrs. Shelly, Mr. J. E. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett and Mrs. Brown, Mr. Spencer (senior) and family, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, the Reverend Mr. Stothert and family, Mr. Collector Shaw Stewart, Mr. Judge Coghlan and Mrs. Coghlan (at Lanowlee), Dr. and Mrs. Macgregor, Mr. Barnett, and many others. The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee is not here this season, but Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy is staying at his bungalow on the Point, and there is another Parsee family in a bungalow near the station. To Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Khandalla society owes a thousand thanks for the "treat" he gave them on Thursday evening. You see we are a few civilians, half a dozen soldiers, a few professionals, some uncovenanted, and several educational gentlemen at this little station, so I thought we were an unamalgamatable set this year, more or less scattered about the place and having no concerts and no "moon-light parties at Bella Vista," nor "badminton and croquets in the grounds of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief," to boast of, and I was therefore agreeably surprised to receive an invitation to a musical party at Mr. Byramjee's. Well, I accepted Mr. Byramjee's kind invitation and gave him "the pleasure of my company," and I am glad I did so, for the party was a most successful one. A band of Italian musicians "discoursed sweet music;" nor was the "inner man" forgotten. All that could be desired in the way of light refreshments as well as wines and pegs was liberally provided, and was, I may add, done full justice to by the "brave as well as the fair," who had like myself availed themselves of the opportunity to come together. It was certainly a very happy idea to break the monotony of our existence here, and I congratulate Mr. Byramjee for his hitting upon it and for bringing a réunion, if I may say so. I cannot conclude my notice of this happy evening without mentioning that the company separated at half-past six, much pleased with and feeling very thankful to their host.

There are all sorts of rumours rife about tigers and cheetas killing cows and carrying off goats and sheep, and even dogs. That there is a "stripes or a spot" or both abroad there is no denying, but I wonder how it is that they are not looked after yet, when we have such shots as Captain Graham at Khandalla and Mr. Riddle at Lanowlee close by.

It is my painful duty to record the melancholy death on Saturday last of one of the invalid soldiers here brought about by intemperance. He was buried on Sunday afternoon. His sad end ought to serve as a warning to those of his comrades who may be votaries of Bacchus. But I believe there are not many of these here.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines......Rs. 1
Each succeeding line .... " 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged, for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The vacation of the Bombay Small Causes Court commences from this day (Monday).

INFORMATION WANTED.—The police are instituting an enquiry as to the whereabouts of a European named William Edward Sharkey.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE per H. M.'s s.s. Amberwitch will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 10 A.M.—C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

HEAVY RAIN AT COMPTA.—The *Jam-i Jamshed* learns from a private letter that there was a heavy rain-fall at Compta on the 10th and 11th instant.

POONA CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—Mr. Chunilal Tarachund has been appointed a Fellow of the Poona Civil Engineering College from 1st April last.

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.—From December 1873 to April last, twelve native youths were sent by the several Magistrates of Police to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

STRAY DOGS.—A native child named Tannee was bitten by a mad dog at Funnuswady on Friday. On the matter being brought to the notice of the police nearly fifteen dogs that infested that locality were destroyed. The child was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ON Saturday our Mahableshwur correspondent mentioned the appearance of a Mussulman Jehu whom he believed to be an agent of His Highness Aga Khan. The secretery to His Highness says this must be a mistake, as the Aga has no agent at Mahableshwur.

ACCIDENT.—On the morning of Friday last a man named Basso Tajsee accidentally fell out of a window of the third storey of a house in Doongree Street. He is alleged to have been suffering from fever for some days past, and was delirious when he fell from the window.

FIRE.—On Friday a fire broke out in an unoccupied hut belonging to one Sujana Keemma, a man of the Kharwee caste. The hut was completely destroyed in a few minutes. The fire is supposed to have originated from a lighted beedee being thrown on the roof of the hut.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT AT BOMBAY.—On Saturday, before proceeding to take charge of his appointment at Ahmednuggur, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, at the direction of the Hon. Mr. Justice West, gave over temporary charge of the office of Clerk to the above Court to Mr. J. M. Cursetjee, who is for the present to act as Clerk to the Parsee Matrimonial Court.

A BORAH MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.—A short time ago a respectable Borah merchant of Kurrachee, named Adamjee Curseemjee, was charged before the City Magistrate with being found in possession of stolen goods, knowing the same to be stolen. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. On the above conviction and sentence he presented an appeal to the Sessions Court, which was dismissed.

ARBITRARY CONDUCT OF A POLICEMAN.—On Friday evening, about 6 o'clock, a Maratha named Condajee Mahadoo, aged about fifteen years, was driving a bullock-cart along the Mazagon Road, when one of the bullocks happened to pass close up against a police peon named Sewa Dhunjee. The policeman commenced abusing the cart-driver, caught him by the arm, and pulled him off the cart. In so doing the cartman fell, and one of the wheels of the cart passed over his chest, fracturing some of his ribs. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he is lying in a precarious state.

DURING the last year the total number of in-door patients admitted into the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital was 6,290, of whom 1,015 had died. The number of out-door patients, during the same period, was 35,220. The total expenses incident on both heads amounted to Rs. 2,04,292. The admissions into the Obstetric Institution were 95, of whom 7 had died during the year. In the year preceding, the number of patients was 90, of whom 3 died. In the Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Ophthalmic Institution 6,259 persons were treated for eye-diseases, and 364 were lodged and cured in the hospital. The amount of expenditure on this institution for the year was Rs. 12,939.

ASSAULT IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before the Acting Senior Magistrate, one Gosai Gopal and two others were charged with committing an assault against the person of one Lalla Bhola. It appears that on Friday complainant was a witness in a case in the Small Causes Court. After the case was over, one of the prisoners asked him why he gave such evidence, and struck him two or three blows with his fists; the other prisoner did the same. After this, complainant was dragged near to the well in the compound of the Court and thrown into it. On an alarm being raised a sepoy came up and rescued him. Mr. Eduljee Cowasjee, pleader, who appeared for the defence, contended that the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution was of a contradictory nature, and therefore asked the magistrate to dismiss the charge. The magistrate considered that there was sufficient evidence to show that the prisoners did strike the complainant, and sentenced them to pay a fine of ten rupees each.

THE CHIEF OF PALITANA.—The *Samsher Bahadhur* questions the fitness of the native Rajas to dispense justice properly and impartially, and in support of this the writer refers to the conduct of the Chief of Palitana towards the Jain pilgrims to the sacred places of their religion, situated in the territory of that Chief. At these sacred places, says the *Samsher*, there is property of immense value belonging to the Jain community, and according to a mutual agreement the Jains pay an annual sum to the Chief for the due protection of that property. The ancestors of the Palitana Chief duly observed their part of the agreement to the end of the reign of the present Chief's father; but the present Chief commenced on his accession to the gadee to bring forward difficulties in the performance of his part of the agreement with the Jains; and though the amount for the consideration paid for the protection of the Jain property has been increased since the time of Colonel Keatinge, he does not perform the part of his agreement to the satisfaction of the Jains, and uses the great powers vested in him by the paramount English Government to the annoyance of the Jain pilgrims, many of whom are the subjects of the British Crown. The *Samsher* calls upon the English Government to interfere on behalf of its subjects, and not to allow the Chief to become a judge in his own cause. The writer accuses the Chief of tyrannical and unjust conduct towards his Bhyads also.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. DELHI, Captain Geo. Lee, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. P. T. Carnegy. — Surg. Major and Mrs. Kinahan.
Mr. Prescot. — Capt. P. Harrison.
Mr. G. Green. — Mr. Spurgeon.
Mrs. A. Peile. — Mrs. W. Shore.
Mr. W. Powell. — Private W. H. Milner (deck.)
Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie and infant.

FOR BRINDISI.

Capt. C. L. Highmoor. — Mr. P. Scanlan.
Mr. C. A. Goodrione. — Mr. F. Thompson.
Lieut. J. Nicholson. — Capt. H. de P. Rennick.
Lieut. Bagot.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. and Mrs. Lestock Reid. — Capt. S. Brooke.
Miss Reid. — Mr. M. Harris.
Col. C. P. Molony. — Mr. R. E. Bickerdike.
Major and Mrs. Brandreth. — Mr. F. W. Speidel.
Dr. Lyon. — Mr. P. Moir.
Mr. J. W. Handley. — Mr. A. H. Benton.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. C. Kapp. — Dr. and Miss Pardridge.
Mr. E. Chrestien. — Mr. W. Williams.

FOR ADEN.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Dosabhoy and three children. — Capt. Hennell.

A MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

MR. HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF, a member of the Municipal Corporation for ward No. 5, in which are included Kharra Talao, Koombharwada, Kamateepoora, and Byculla, called a meeting of the ratepayers of the ward on Saturday afternoon, at his residence, Grant Road, to express to them his intention to resign his post and to explain what has been done in the municipal administration of the city since the new Act came into operation. Mr. Heerjeebhoy is about to proceed to England, and he took the opportunity, before sending in his resignation, of explaining his views on municipal affairs to his electors and to bespeak their good graces on his return to Bombay, when it is his intention to offer himself again as a candidate for the ward. His invitation was but poorly responded to, for out of the whole number of electors only a couple dozen attended and they attended an hour later than the appointed time. On the motion of Mr. K. R. Kolab, the Hon. Narayen Wasudew was called to the chair.

Mr. Heerjeebhoy, in addressing the ratepayers, said—Gentlemen,—Being about to proceed to England next week, I owe it to you as a duty before I resign to inform you what has been done by the members of the Municipal Corporation since you were pleased to elect me as one of your representatives for the ward No. 5. The first step taken by the Corporation was the selection of an Executive Engineer and Health Officer, and out of several applicants Mr. R. Walton, an experienced officer of the Municipality, and Dr. T. Weir, a young and promising medical gentleman, were elected. These appointments were not made without an attempt on the part of the friends of the nominees to give a liberal salary, but thanks are due to the Conservative member of the Corporation that the salaries were fixed at the minimum. The late popular Health Officer was not allowed to retire without an expression of thanks from the Corporation. The next step was the nomination of auditor, and Messrs. Ardaseer Framjee Moos and Govind Balcrustna were nominated at a remuneration of Rs. 2,000 each per annum as provided by the Act. The third and most important item was the passing of the Budget for 1874 prepared by the Town Council, by which you will observe that the income of the Corporation has been estimated at Rs.* 33,74,731 (with cash balance) from the following (reads a list), all making up the above total, to increase or diminish which some amendments were proposed but were lost. Now the total expenditure was estimated at Rs. 32,64,887 including new works, Rs. 1,86,609. This consists of salaries of establishment, including Town Council, Municipal Commissioner, and assessors and collectors, Police, Public Health and Engineers' departments, Water Works, &c. An attempt had been made by me to refer back some of the items of expenditure, but having been satisfied that the Town Councillors had submitted the Budget not without proper care and attention, I had to withdraw my motion. One of my colleagues, Mr. Mooktajee Appajee, also submitted observations on the subject of reducing the expenditure on several heads, especially the audit and account department, but I am sorry to say he found no favour, and the Budget was passed as recommended by the Town Council without any alteration. Besides the Budget several other items of expenditure were brought before the Corporation, which were disposed of according to their merits. They related to the Sewree Cemetery, the Victoria Gardens, pensions, &c., the most important of which and affecting your ward was the establishment of the Northbrook Garden, which is fixed in the very heart of your residences, and to maintain which an annual outlay of Rs. 600 was sanctioned. And the Victoria Gardens were put on a good footing by the appointment of an able and energetic superintendent in the person of Colonel Meyle. A European member of the Corporation attempted to saddle the Municipality with the maintenance of the Town Band at an expense of something like Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000, but the proposition was negatived for several reasons, which I need not recite here. A new hospital for the poor, founded by the late Mr. Goculdas Tejpall, has just been completed, and the Municipality has consented to contribute towards its maintenance Rs. 30,000 for one year, and grants for subsequent years would depend upon circumstances. The hospital is to be under the charge of our late worthy Health Officer, Dr. Hewlett, whom you all know. You may remember, gentlemen, that last year about August a great part of Grant Road, Khetwaddy, and Camateepora was under water for several days. Petitions were sent in to the Municipality from several residents, but on enquiry I ascertained from our Executive Engineer that it could not be remedied unless by widening the drains on the Flats, which, owing to continuous rain, 14 to 16 inches in 24 hours, are not able to carry out the water, and hence the stoppage. This matter is now under consideration. Now, gentlemen, a general reorganization of the fiscal arrangement is to be soon brought forward for sanction of the Corporation and the Government. If it is in the shape of an income-tax which you call "cumcum" tax or shivering tax, I would recommend you to oppose it to the best of your ability, as it has been universally condemned as vexatious in the extreme. Should the new proposal be for a license tax, which would fall equally on the rich and the poor, I would agree on the authority of the banker, Baron Rothschild, who in addressing his constituents for the present Parliament recommended this tax in the following words:—"As a means of combining the income tax and a tax on property without the vexations of the present system, a system of licences should be introduced, bankers, merchants brokers, any person and every person connected with trade or commerce, should be obliged to take out a licence. These licences should be in classes, and if every person was required to take out a licence according to the class in which he was, that would be a fair tax." I therefore trust that my successor will not fail in his duty in fighting out the new arrangements which are to be proposed, and which I am sorry I shall be deprived of the pleasure of attending to. In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to say that from what I know of the members of the Town Council, both European and native, I can safely say that your interests could not have been in better hands.

After some desultory conversation Mr. Nowrojee Cowasjee Darookhanawalla proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Heerjeebhoy on behalf of the ratepayers, which was carried unanimously.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Shantaram Narayen. Nosegays were distributed among those present.

MAJOR MOORE'S REPLY TO THE HON. MR. BYTHELL.

Major A. T. Moore, Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, has addressed the following letter to the Chief Secretary to Government Revenue Department, Bombay. The letter is dated the 30th April:—

SIR,—With reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Bythell's letter of the 11th ultimo, to your address, in reply to my No. 120, of 30th January last, I would willingly have allowed the matter to rest, since Mr. Bythell, in the latter above referred to, so very largely qualifies his previous statements regarding middlemen, &c., and in so doing presents them in such a new form that the term "singularly erroneous," as previously applied to them by me, and I respectfully submit, then correctly so used, is now less applicable.

2. I feel, however, that I must trouble Government with some explanation, as Mr. Bythell in his letter under notice considers that I have treated him with scant justice, or rather with injustice, in not having given the whole of what he terms "the context" to that portion of his speech which I did quote; and that in consequence those officials who replied to my circular letter "were misled." Mr. Bythell on this point writes as follows:—

"It will be seen that no one reading the whole of what I said could fail to understand that I was referring to Bombay and not to mofussil middlemen, and therefore that the gentlemen who reported on the extract given by the Inspector-in-Chief were mislead."

3. 1st. As regards the injustice. Mr. Bythell says justice to "me demanded that the whole of what I said "*on the subject* (the underlining is mine) should have "been circulated, and not merely an extract which when "read without gives quite a different meaning from "what it does when read with the context."

I have carefully gone over that portion of Mr. Bythell's speech to which I believe he here refers under the designation "context;" and although possibly in some manner bearing on "the subject," viz., "the deadness of and the alleged decrease in trade," there appear to be some ten or more points touched on which, I think, can scarcely be claimed as a "context" to the statements, as quoted by me, concerning the Bombay cotton trade and the "middleman." These points are as follows:—

1. Emptiness of the harbour no proof of slack monsoon trade.
2. Monsoon exports.
3. Docks.
4. Extension of railways.
5. Suez Canal and carrying trade.
6. The extension of spinning mills.
7. Unfairness of protection to above local manufactures, at the expense of Lancashire manufacturer."
8. A commission to consider the working of the Customs Act.
9. Abolition of the income-tax a mistake; general taxation.
10. "Margin of profit" affected by the Telegraph.
11. "But for the country at large this is very far from being a bad thing."

5. Immediately following the above quotation (No. 11) commences the first and only direct reference, which I can discover, to the Bombay cotton trade, and the greater portion of this I quoted in my circular letter to the officials concerned, some nineteen in number. In fact, Mr. Bythell himself—at the end of the last para but one of his letter,—with reference to his speech, writes of "the small extract which incidentally referred to the cotton trade of Bombay." I respectfully submit, therefore, that there was no necessity whatever,—either in the interests of justice to Mr. Bythell, or for a full and correct apprehension of the questions raised,—that I should burden official letters with a so-called "context," which it is evident from the above had no direct bearing on the points raised by me, and which, moreover, occupy in extent about half a newspaper column.

6. Mr Bythell made certain statements with reference to the cotton trade, of which the following are extracts:

1. "It" (the Telegraph) "has done away almost entirely with middlemen in Bombay."
2. "The Banians * * * * scarcely deal in the article now."
3. "The commission trade * * * * is also at an end."
4. The whole agency is merged into the one man who buys the cotton direct from the cultivator and sells it to the spinner or the merchant in England or the Continent." These statements could require no "context" to explain them. They were given out without any qualification, and would doubtless be read by many as representing the actual condition of business; and on them, I submit, neither the temporary briskness nor dullness of trade,"—which latter is the subject which Mr. Bythell apparently claims to have been discussing,—could have any qualifying or important bearing; especially as the Telegraph, and not "dulness of trade," is referred to by Mr. Bythell as the first and prime cause. Viewing the matter in this light, I made the quotation as given, at the same time informing the officers concerned whence I made the extract; and I now respectfully submit that in so doing I neither was unjust to the author of these remarks, nor did I in any way "mislead" the recipients of my circular letter. I, in fact, gave, them Mr. Bythell's own statements, and asked them, are these correct or the reverse?—adding that my own conviction was "that the up-country trade as a whole is still in the hands of middlemen and intermidiate agents."

7. In this view of the case I was entirely supported out of four and twenty independent replies, but four in any way recognized the existence of direct purchase from the cultivator, and that only to a very small extent and *not* necessarily *by the exporter*. This information was obtained from the two Revenue Commissioners, the Survey Commissioner Southern Division, the Political Agent Kolapoor, from the Collectors of Dharwar, Kulladghee, Belgaum, Sholapore and Khandesh, and from the political officers of Kattiawar and Cutch, as well as from the Goozerat Collectors, and not, as has erroneously been supposed and stated, only from "the cotton districts of Goozerat."

8. Mr. Bythell, however, complains that I have misunderstood him, and that "he was referring to Bombay and not to mofussil middlemen," * * * "for" (he writes) "I had previously said that the change had *almost* done away with the middleman in Bombay." It is somewhat unfortunate that the Presidency and the Presidency town should both bear the same name, as otherwise this misunderstanding would doubtless not have arisen. Mr. Bythell will, however, I feel assured,—on reconsidering the sentences which I have quoted from his speech,—admit that I had every reason to suppose he was referring to the "mofussil" (or up-country) *as well as* to the "Bombay middleman," since he says, "The whole agency is merged into the one man who buys the cotton direct from the cultivator and sells it to the spinner or the merchant in England or the Continent.

Here by inference, the mofussil middleman is declared no longer to exist.

Again, following the above remarks, Mr. Bythell says, the doing away with so many middlemen brings into the hands of cultivators a much larger amount of money for their produce, &c. This mention of the cultivator, taken in connection with the previous statement, led me to suppose that Mr. Bythell was referring also to the mofussil middleman.

As regards the statement that the Telegraph has done away almost entirely with middlemen in Bombay, I am not aware that the cultivators bring their cotton to the Bombay Green for sale, while I am aware that very large purchases are there made by Europeans from native sellers, and these native sellers, if the middleman in Bombay is "almost entirely" done away with, must from what I have shown of the condition of the district trade, be either connected with mofussil middlemen, or be themselves mofussil middlemen or cultivators. It however seems now to be more or less admitted that the middleman still exercises his calling in the districts.

9. As regards full-pressing up country, on which considerable stress has been laid, I cannot see that this in any way affects the position of the mofussil middleman. If every bale of the season's export, instead of about 33 per cent, was pressed up country, it does not follow that the cotton in any one of these bales would necessarily be purchased "direct from the cultivator" by the European exporter.

10. I will now refer to the other point, the existence or non-existence of the "Bombay middleman," by which term we understand the Bunnia, the Bhattia, and the native merchant, large or small, who, purchasing cotton in the mofussil, sells it again in Bombay, and, as a general rule, to European houses. To this class might justly be added any European who, being in possession of cotton, whether by local or up-country purchase, does not export it himself, but as a rule re-sells it in Bombay.

11. Speaking of this class, Mr Bythell in his letter under notice says:—"I had previously said that the change had *almost* done away with the middlemen in Bombay."

I have taken considerable trouble to find out to what extent the middlemen still carry on their trade in Bombay, and I am of opinion that as compared to the last few years, they are still doing a very large business. I find from certain returns which I have compiled that the following purchases were made in Bombay (*i. e.* in the local market):—

			Bales.
During the year	1869	about	437 292
Do. do.	1870	do.	420,892
Do. do.	1871	do.	543,686
Do. do.	1872	do.	482.806
Do. do.	1873	do.	389,646

Average for the above five years 454,864.

I further find that for the four months of this year ending 30th April, the purchases in Bombay are as follows:—

			Bales.
January	1874	about	46,252
February	"	"	56,206
March	"	"	87,764
April	"	"	127,270
		Total....	317,292

To the above large amount should be added the average of the remaining eight months of the last five years, so as to get and "approximate average" for the remaining eight months of this year. Thus—

	Bales.
Total purchases for the first 4 months of 1874	317,292
Add approximate average for the remaining 8 months	189,416
Probable total purchases in Bombay market for the year 1874	506,708

It will be seen from the above figures that the probable total purchases for this year in the local Bombay market, *exceed* the average of the previous five years by 51,844 bales.

12. Again, I find from the "Daily Commercial Sales Report," which publication is a record of the daily sales made in the Bombay market, that the following large purchases have been made during the past four months by the undermentioned firms. There are numerous other European buyers, but I take the first ten names on the list I have compiled as being the heaviest purchesers—

Names of Merchants.	Period.	No. of Bales.
Messrs. Gaddum & Co.	From 1st Jan. to 30th Apl. 1874.	33,084
" H. Clason & Co	do.	27,314
" Ritchie Steuart & Co.	do.	26,729
" W. Nicol & Co.	do.	18,700
" Ralli Brothers	do.	16,230
" Planque Vinay & Co.	do.	14,550
" Geo Lockhart & Co.	do.	14,[illegible]60
" Nusserwanjee Maneckjee & Co.	do.	13,504
" Finlay Muir & Co.	do.	12,650
" Albert Kunkler & Co.	do.	11,9[illegible]0
	Total......	186,742

13. The total purchases in *Bombay*, up to the end of April, amounts, as shewn above, to 317,292 bales. As a rule these have been made by Europeans; while ten firms, as shewn in the preceding table, have purchased the large quantity of 186,742 bales. I have the next best authority to that of the actual purchaser (viz., that of the publisher of the "Daily Commercial Sales Report") for saying, that these cotton transactions are as a rule effected between natives and Europeans; the former being as a rule sellers, the latter purchasers, and this in Bombay. The mofussil transactions, I am distinctly told, are not included.

14. If the above figures are even approximately correct, and if my information as to the sellers, &c., is reliable—and to it I am disposed to accord all the more weight, as Mr. Bythell in his letter under reference says he has passed "in the market at Colaba several hours daily throughout each cotton season" since I took up my appointment,—then I am at a loss to understand how it can be said that "the change had *almost* done away with middleman in Bombay," or that the telegraph "has done away almost entirely with middlemen in Bombay," especially when it is considered that the sales already reported, plus the average for the next eight months, amounts to more than half of the total export from the Bombay Presidency for the last season 1872-73.

15. Lastly, Mr. Bythell, towards the end of his long letter, the paras of which are unfortunately not numbered, says, it is not using too strong a phrase to say that the trade has, since 1867, been completely revolutionized." I have no desire to question the extent or nature of this revolution; but I would beg to point out that no number of "revolutions," past or future, in the cotton trade, will have any effect or bearing on the points which I raised in my letter, and which only, therefore, I feel called upon to discuss, unless it can be shown that the revolution has, to a great extent, if not entirely, done away with the middleman in Bombay and the mofussil.

16. I think I have brought forward sufficient evidence to show that the revolution spoken of by Mr. Bythell (whatever its nature) has not had that effect; that in reality, not only "is the up country trade, as a whole," but also the Bombay trade (previous to purchase for export) "still in the hands of middlemen and intermediate agents," and that, therefore, as I stated in my letter to your address, No. 120 of the 30th January last, "para 10," the "facilities for dealing in the interior of India, so far as "*direct*" dealing in the Bombay Presidency is to be understood, * * * do not "exist."—I have, &c.

A. T. MOORE, Major,
Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department.

STATE OF THE CROPS AND PEOPLE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Bustee, 11th May.—Prices slightly fallen in south, export to Gorackpore having ceased. Numbers on relief works suddenly increased to 125,000; on Mehndawul works alone 46,000; enquiry making with a view to reduction of numbers. Rate of pay for infants reduced from two pie to one pie per diem. The intention of Government to close relief works when rains begin generally made known. Four poorhouses with 288. Import from west almost wholly ceased.

Goruckpore, 11th May.—Prices still falling. On relief works in north 53,499; in south, 40,316; total 93,815, of whom only 22,300 are men. Payment for infants reduced from two pie to one pie per diem. Zemindars complain that able-bodied labourers cannot be got to prepare the fields for rice sowings. In city poorhouse 519; in seven mofussil poorhouses 442. Advances for purchase of grain up to 11th May Rs. 2 30,348. Advances for rice-seed up to 7th May Rs 16,974.

Ghazeepore, 12th May.—Prices much the same. On relief works 1,036. Weekly charitable relief to 319 in Ghazeepore only.

Mirzapore, 13th May.—Prices much the same, except in Doodhee, where price of rice grain fallen, owing to import from Sirgoojah and Ruttunpore, and is now 14 seers 6 chittacks per rupee. North of Soane one relief work with 340; south of Soane 11 works with 1,144. Emigration from Doodhee wholly ceased.

Benares, 14th May.—Prices fairly steady. No change.

Azimgurh, 10th May.—Prices on the whole slightly higher. Charitable relief twice a week to 300 in Azimgurh only.

Jounpore, 12th May.—Prices stationary. No change. Import of grain continues.

Allahabad, 13th May.—No change. Prices slightly risen.

Banda, 12th May.—Prices of food-grains and mohwa on the whole fallen. Rubbee and mohwa harvests nearly over. Distress not increasing, and all reports as to condition of the people good. Two relief works, attended chiefly by women and children. At one of them food substituted for wages in cash. Fourteen poorhouses with 828. In Kirwee both grain and mohwa cheaper. Large imports from Jubbulpore. Four poorhouses with 911; numbers expected to increase on conclusion of mohwa harvest in about ten days. Emigration of Goods from parts of south for want of water.

Humeerpore, 12th May.—Prices slightly higher. On relief works 1,427; in poorhouses 395.

Jaloun, 11th May.—Crops all harvested. Health good.

INDIAN NEWS.

SANITATION IN MADRAS.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an abominable stench sickened the inhabitants of a portion of Black Town. As the Municipal Office must have suffered from the nuisance, the authorities will probably order an investigation.—*Madras Mail, May* 12.

MADRAS MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 2nd to the 8th instant, 1 European, 6 East Indians, 239 Hindoos, and 64 Mahomadans died, a total of 310 persons, the average of the corresponding week for 10 previous years being 224 persons. The deaths are thus classified:—21 from small pox, 1 from measles, 55 from fever, 21 from dysentery, 23 from diarrhœa, and 189 from other diseases.

MR. T. G. CLARKE.—Our readers will no doubt be glad to hear that the statement which appeared in the *Athenæum and Daily News* about our Senior Magistrate having been declared unfit for further service in the appointment which he has so long and so well filled, is utterly incorrect. We learn from the best authority that Madras will not yet a while lose the services of Mr. T. G. Clarke.—*Madras Times.*

[The paper whose statement is called in question has, however, replied that its authority is "better than the best" of its contemporaries.]

A GHOST.—The Saint Thome ghost is believed by many of the inhabitants of Black Town to have taken up his quarters in Francis Joseph Street. Lights in houses in that street and its neighbourhood are extinguished at night without the intervention of the occupants of the houses. We are informed that in one house last night a whole family had to go to bed in the dark owing to every light on the premises having been removed. They attribute the removal and extinction of the lights to a visit from the ghost. Cannot the police do something to stop these spiritual vagaries?—*Madras Mail, May* 13.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZES.—We were yesterday shown by Messrs. Cooke and Kelvey the cup, watch and sword, given by His Excellency this year as prizes for shooting to the British troops in Bengal. The cup, won by the 55th Regiment, is a very handsome one, appropriately ornamented with scenes from the Abyssinian expedition, and mortars and shells. The best shot of the team, Private Vincent, will have every reason to be content with his prize of the gold watch; and Private Clancy, of Prince Albert's Own Hussars, gets both a handsome and serviceable weapon, in the sword awarded to him as the best shot in the cavalry and artillery.—*Englishman.*

THE LATE CAPTAIN BARTON.—The merchants of Madras and many others interested in "shipping" will learn with surprise and regret that Captain William Barton, so well known and respected in this town for many years as "Surveyor to Lloyd's Agents" and owner of cargo boats, died suddenly yesterday morning of apoplexy at Bimlipatam. It is hardly a month since Captain Barton was appointed Master Attendant of that port, and it is feared that his death was accelerated by anxiety and undue exposure to the weather during the recent gale, it being well known to all acquainted with him that in the performance of every duty of life, he was zealous and faithful almost to a fault.—*Madras Times.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

A Canard.—Most extraordinary stories are prevalent at the present time in the city, and not the least sensational one amongst them is the following supplied by a correspondent:—It is actually believed by some of the foolish people of Lucknow that a wealthy and influential taloogdar of Oudh, while hunting in the Tarai, has been kidnapped by the Nepaulese and carried away far into or over the hills. Nepaul, to the Lucknow folks, is the land of wonders, where everything is possible. Wherever five men assemble together, they eagerly talk of Nepaul and Sir Jung Bahadoor and his doings. All eyes are turned toward the Nepaul frontier, and anything coming from that quarter, whether true, or false, or improbable, is most credibly devoured.—*Lucknow Times.*

The Late Cyclone.—We have been kindly favoured with the following extract from a letter from one of the passengers on board the Sultan: "The Sultan reached Colombo at 11 A. M. on Thursday; we leave again this evening (8th May,) and the Navarino the day afterwards, she having to discharge a quantity of Calcutta cargo. The weather was threatening when we left Madras at 9-30 P. M. On Monday, bad weather commenced, and continued all that day and Tuesday. We came in for part, of a cyclone which had visited the coast down to this place. I suppose Madras has come in for a share of it. We picked up 19 men and a dog from off a dismasted native vessel which appeared to be sinking. The Sultan's life-boat made two trips to the vessel in a very heavy sea. The natives reported having been in company with another dismasted vessel which had disappeared."

The Calcutta Italian Opera.—Adele Gianetti, a married woman, late a prima-donna of the Italian Opera, sued Signor A. Massa, the impressario, in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, for recovery of Rs. 159, being the balance of salary due to her. Mr. Massa in his defence said there was nothing due to the plaintiff. He claimed as a set-off Rs. 26-4 paid for the hire of a piano used by the plaintiff, Rs. 1-5 the price of a silk dress supplied by him to the plaintiff on the occasion of her attending the Viceroy's concert, Rs. 50 for five dozens of claret supplied by Mr. Massa to her, Rs. 3 price of a sheet in which the dress was sent wrapped up to the plaintiff, Rs. 3 the price of a basket which the plaintiff had taken from the Opera House. The plaintiff, her husband, and one J. Durio were examined as witnesses on the plaintiff's behalf. The learned Judge, Mr. Fagan, thought it was established by evidence that as regards the dress, Mr. Massa had made it a present to the plaintiff, but as the latter incautiously spoke about it to the other artists defendant became alarmed, as it was likely to establish a dangerous precedent, and insisted upon being paid for t. It came out in evidence that the Viceroy had paid Rs. 1,500 for the concert. The plaintiff got a decree for Rs. 73 only, including the price of the claret.—*Indian Mirror.*

Too Clever by Half.—A case was investigated by Captain Blair at the Bangalore Police Court on Monday last, in which Chinnasawmy, the man who was concerned in the late robbery at Government House, was again charged with theft of some native wearing-apparel, and gold, silver and copper jewels, aggregating Rs. 50 in value, which were borrowed by one Arnagherry. It would appear that in the beginning of March last the prosecutor borrowed the above mentioned articles from a friend to disguise himself in the character of a woman, the character to be acted in a certain native theatre. On the 10th of that month the prosecutor missed the borrowed articles. At the suggestion of a friend he, two days after, sent for the prisoner to discover the thief. The prisoner accordingly came and told him that if fifteen rupees were given he would by means of enchantments discover the property. The prosecutor consented, and the prisoner came to his house on the 15th, and after performing certain ceremonies told the former that two silver wristlets would be found under a tree in the rear of Mr. Taylor's house, adjoining that portion of Jemoncherry which is taken up for Meade Park. Some persons who heard the prisoner say this went to the spot mentioned and found the wristlets The same day the prisoner said that a cloth would be found in the compound of an uninhabited house in that locality, and the same people who went for the wristlets proceeded to the spot, and found the cloth. On the night of the same day the prisoner said that a box would be found in a certain well, and in it there would be two cloths, six copper wristlets and a boddice. The same persons went there and found the articles. The prisoner also offered to discover the remainder of the property. The prosecutor then paid him Rs. 11-8-0, but he did not keep to his promise. After the balance was given him, the prisoner disappeared. The case has been adjourned to this day for further enquiry.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

WELLINGTON RACES, OOTACAMUND.

(*Neilgherry Courier*, May 13.)

FIRST DAY.

The Wellington Races of 1874 began yesterday, and we have no hesitation in asserting the beginning to have been surprisingly successful. The new course, of which we have before written in terms of praise, fully justified our anticipatory encomiums. In shape it is an irregular oval, with one side straitened and the opposite one bent outwards to a nearly circular curve. A better piece of ground for the purpose could hardly have been selected on the Hills, and all the natural advantages of the place have been made the most of. At one end there is a sharpish turn, with a drop of several feet on the outside; and we can imagine this to become a trifle dangerous to riders of strong-mouthed and fidgetty horses; but we noticed yesterday that this very spot seems likely to become a favorite standing-place for the crowd, who lined the outside rails, and perhaps the danger may be thus considered neutralized. Just after this sharp turn, the course runs through a cutting, on the inner bank of which is what we may call the Grand Stand—a natural grand-stand of earth—about four or five feet above the general level, and having in the centre a forest tree, neath which the spectators sat. Every part of the course is distinctly visible from nearly every point in and around the course. The sides of the surrounding hills were plentifully dotted with natives, while the space within the course was bright with the uniforms of the soldiery of the Wellington Garrison.

The racing itself was capital; but we fancy the knowing ones were, in two or three instances, completely thrown out by the results, and money looked upon before the events as safe, has "slid."

The First Race.

The Wellington Purse, Rs. 400, for all maiden Arab and country-bred horses. Three-quarters of a mile. Weight for age and class. Horses that have never started allowed 3lbs.

Entries—Mr. Covey's c a gal Ruby, 9st 7lbs, Clarke; Captain Y's g a h Little Grand Master, 9st 4lbs, Cavanagh; Mr. Atlas's g a h Badger, 9st 7lbs, Arnett; Capt. Phillip's c a h Red Tape; Ally Asker's c a h Akbar, 9st 7lbs, Hackney.

At the lotteries the bidding went strongly in favor of Badger, who sold for Rs. 580; Akbar selling for Rs. 300; the others standing as follows—Red Tape rupees 190, Little Grand Master rupees 120, and Ruby rupees 35.

The Race—The first race is notable in Neilgherry racing annals inasmuch as for the first time on the Hills all the competing horses were ridden by professional jockeys. In his preliminary canter Akbar, to show his spirit, bolted along the course, and was with difficulty pulled up by Hackney. At the starting-post Akbar was very fidgetty, and the result was two false starts. When they at last got away, Badger took a decided lead, Little Grand Master and Red Tape going cautiously a few lengths in rear, and Ruby takting the position of rear-guard. At the sharp turn Hackney showed his horsemanship, and negotiated the corner admirably; he then let Akbar go. All the horses kept well together until they turned into the straight, when a magnificent struggle ensued, Akbar leading, closely waited upon by Little Grand Master and Badger. Cavanagh did his best, but Arnet passed him, and fixed his attention on his leader, gaining inch by inch; but Akbar would not see a competitor's nose pass his own, and by a short head in front he passed the winning-post: Badger a very good third.

Akbar	1
Little Grand Master	2
Badger	3

SECOND RACE.

The Planters' Cup, value Rs 500, presented by the planters of Wynaad. A hurdle race, under G. N. R. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised two stones 1½miles. Gentlemen riders.

Entries.—Mr. Irvine's b aus g. The Colonel, 10st. 13lbs. owner; Mr. Major's b aus m Shireen, 11st. 4lbs Mr. Davidson; Mr. Morgan's b aus g Chieftain, 11st. 4lbs Mr. Gould; Mr. Pulley's Phantom, 11st. 4lbs., Captain Phillips.

Lotteries.—Phantom Rs. 610, the Colonel Rs. 250, Chieftain Rs. 200, Shireen Rs. 70.

The Race—This was *the* event of the day, and it was felt that the result might be any how with three horses of whose abilities and powers opinions were pretty equally divided. Shireen was scratched, and the three good horses came to the post, looking as fit for their work as possible. On being sent away Chieftain acted as leader, a position he yielded to Phantom after the first 500 yards. Mr. Irvine steered the Colonel very cautiously, keeping his horse's head on a level with Phantom's girths. All took the first jump in their stride, Phantom first, just striking the top of the fence with his forefeet. After the first jump the pace improved, and soon became rattling. In coming round the second time, it was seen that Chieftain was out of the race, and the Colonel gave a distant view of his heeds to Phantom. The last jump passed Phantom's rider called upon him for speed, and the good horse answered gallantly; but the race was virtually won, and although every stride improved Phantom's position, the Colonel won easily with several lengths to spare. The Chieftain came to grief at the last jump, fairly rolling over his rider, who, but for the prompt assistance of a number of soldiers standing near, would probably have been seriously injured.

The Colonel	1
Phantom	2

THIRD RACE.

The Coonoor Cup, value Rs. 600, presented by certain residents of Coonoor. For all horses. One mile. Weight for age and class. Winners once 4lbs, oftener 7lbs. extra.

Entries.—Captain Lynch's ch aus g Bismark, 10st 2lbs., Williamson; Mr. Dunbar's b aus g Carlow, 10st 2lbs., Hastings; Mr. Cuthbert's ch aus m Risk, 10st. 2lbs, Clarke; H. H. the Maharajah of Viziaragram's b aus h Partizan, 10st 5lbs., Cosens; Capt. Langford's rn aus g Vidette, 10st 2lbs., Hackney; Mr. Drake's b aus m Currency Less, 6st 11lbs., Owner.

The Lottery.—Partizan, the favorite, sold for rupees 500, Vidette for rupees 450; Risk brought rupees 160; the others as follows:—Bismark 20, Carlow 30, Currency Lass 5

The Race.—The number of well-known racers for this event was a guarantee of a good thing, and the result proved the justness of the anticipation. All the jockies seemed cautious of the awkward bend that we have mentioned above and in taking it soon after the start, the horses fell into single file. At the cutting, passing the Grand Stand, came the rush, and the gallop to the far end of the course was a very pretty sight, Hastings, on Carlow, keeping a good lead. At the turn home there was a shifting of the cards, and it was anybody's race. Risk gradually came to the front, though her right to that place was gallantly contested by Vidette and Partizan. A splendid finish landed Risk a winner by a neck only, Vidette taking second place, and Partizan a good third. The rest nowhere.

Risk	1
Vidette	2
Partizan	3

Time 1m. 55sec.

FOURTH RACE.

The Abkarry Purse, of Rs. 150, presented by Teroovengadrasawmy Moodelliar. For all gallowys and ponies, Half-mile. Weight for inches; 14 hands to carry 10 stone, an allowance of 4lbs for every half inch under.

Entries.—Captain Lynch (s g a p Greyleg, 6st 13lbs; Mr. Atlas's g a gal Royalist 10st 50lbs. Arnett; Mr. Coveys c a gal Ruby, 10st 2lbs, Clarke; Mr. Drake's c cb gal Stargazer 9st 11lbs, Owner; Captain Phillip's g a gal Musquito, 9st 11lbs. Owner, and g a p Princess, 8st 7lbs. Walker; Mr. Major's g a gal Akbar, 10st 11lbs. Cosens; Mr. Hamlin's c a gal King John, 9st 11lbs; Mr. Merry's c a p Monahan, 9st 3lbs, Williamson.

At the lotteries Mr Major's Akbar was made a hot favorite and realized Rs. 300, while the others averaged about Rs. 40, Monaghan selling for exactly that sum, Ruby fetching Rs. 35, and Greyleg 55.

The Race.—The start for this race was in the cutting. It was a bad start, which for a short race was the more to be regretted. As soon as the ruck opened out, and the riders settled to their work Ruby went to the front, and looked like winning; he kept his position till within a few yards of the winning-post when Akbar caught him, and a lift of Cosens's but Akbar number one opposite the judge, with Ruby a short head only in rear. It was one of the closest thing we have seen.

Akbar	1
Ruby	2
Monahan	3

FIFTH RACE.

The Maiden Stakes.—Rs. 400. For all maiden English and Colonial Horses. Three-quarters of a mile. Weight for age and class. Horses that have never started allowed 3lbs.

Entries.—Captain Phillips's b aus h Brigham Young, 9st 4lbs, Hackney; Mr. Irvine's b aus g the Colonel, 9st 4lbs Cosens; Mr. Atlas's b aus m Meg-Merrilies, 9st 4lbs, Arnett; Mr. Dunbar's b aus c Dunbar, 8st 9lbs., Bell.

Lottery.—Meg Merrilies and Dunbar stood upon a nearly level platform, the latter selling for Rs. 180 and the former for 150. Brigham Young stood at Rs. 45, and the Colonel at Rs. 15.

The Race.—There is no use in denying that Meg Merrilies, as she went to the post did not look like a winner; Dunbar on the contrary, appeared in good form, and considering what was known of Brigham Young's capabilities and the Colonel's temper and previous peformance early in the day, it seemed that Dunbar might have it all his own way. The start was a very good one. There was a sympathetic feeling amongst riders and horses pretty well round the course, as they looked as if they did not care to part company, but at the far end under the trees, steam was put on, and it looked very much like the Colonel getting a chance. Cosens rode the animal well, but Meg Merrilies forged a-head and won easily.

Meg Merrilies	1
The Colonel	2
Brigham Young	3

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Samuel Baker were presented with the freedom of the Grocers' Company at a dinner given on April 22. Sir Bartle Frere, having returned thanks to the company for the honour they had done him in admitting him to their freedom, and referred to many distinguished men who had preceded him in the attainment of that honour, said his friend Sir Samuel Baker and he had had of late some small share in securing the liberty of the slave. With regard to his late mission to the East Coast of Africa at the instance of the Government, he might state that certain truths had been very convincingly proved to him. Whatever they might expect to be done by treaties, it could only be there done by the union and with the sanction of the forces of the nation. He believed that, notwithstanding treaties, it was only by a persistent expression of the national will that they could hope for success. Treaties, moreover, were of little value unless they opened a way to the arts of peace and to religion and civilisation; but that opening would not long remain unless it was defended by the forces of the country. If, therefore, they wished to maintain and guarantee in Africa the freedom of the slave, of thought, of commerce, and of travel, with all their attendent advantages, they must keep unimpaired those forces which could alone give them a title to speak with authority in that region.

Sir Samuel Baker, who followed, said the result of his labours and those of his followers during the last four years had been the annexation of a large territory to Egypt, the entire abolition of the slave trade there, and the opening up of a wide field for commercial enterprise. There was one great difficulty in Christianising the negro—namely, that he was devoid of sympathy, and was, so to speak, a barren rock. That difficulty would only be removed, first by commerce, by which he might cultivate amicable relations with civilised men, and then afterwards by a long, long course of missionary efforts. He agreed with Sir Bartle Frere that those philanthropic and commercial undertakings must, if they were to succeed, be encouraged and protected by the Government, for without that the energy of their countrymen would be fruitlessly expended. He would advise the missionaries to wait for a while, for it was impossible to introduce theological teaching in the present state of Central Africa. England must show its superiority in other ways than preaching. They must discard all ideas of the African millennium and the probability of the lion lying down with the lamb, for unless at present the missionary was supported by force, the lamb would only lie down inside the lion.

BANQUET TO LORD G. HAMILTON.

The Middlesex Conservative Registration Association gave a banquet at Willis' Rooms, on April 19, to Lord George Hamilton, M. P., on his appointment as Under-Secretary of State for India. Sir Charles Mills, M. P., occupied the chair, and amongst those present were Mr. O. E. Coope, M. P., Capt. Bedford Pim, M. P., Sir Alex. Armstrong, K. C. B., Major-Gen. Brownrigg, the Hon. T. C. Bruce, M. P., Lord Colville, Major-Gen. Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, Mr. W. Forsyth, M. P., Sir John Gibbons, Col. Makins, M. P., &c.

The health of Lord G. Hamilton, the guest of the evening, was proposed in flattering terms by the President, who said the result of the recent elections having changed the Government, the noble guest was invited to fill a post in the Government of more than usual interest at the present time, viz, that of Under-Secretary for India, (Loud cheers.) This post is the more responsible because the chief of the India Office is in the House of Lords, so that the noble lord has himself to lay before the House of Commons any measures which relate to India. Allusion has been made to the able way in which the noble lord has already laid before the House of Commons the details of the Indian famine, and I am confident that the noble lord will use his best effort and best endeavours to fulfil the duties of his office.

Lord George Hamilton, in responding, said:—"Your chairman has been pleased to allude to the fact that I hold a subordinate office in the present Government, but I think it is needless for me to say that I neither asked for nor courted any Government appointment. (Hear, hear.) I confess when the proposal was made to me to accept the post I now hold, I felt wholly inadequate to perform its duties, but upon reflection I believed it would be the wish of my constituents that I should not attempt to shirk responsibility the first time it was imposed upon me, and therefore it was that with very great diffidence I accepted the position I now have the honour to hold. But I can assure you, gentlemen, that whether I be a humble member of Opposition or a humble member of the Government, it will always be my earnest wish and desire in every way to guard, protect, and promote the interests of the great constituency which I have the honour to represent. (Cheers.) You have given to me, gentlemen, this magnificent banquet, but we must go from a feast of plenty to a land of famine. I must revert to the office I have the honour to hold. I think it only right and salutary that Lord Salisbury, and myself as his humble representative, should be criticised, and we have been charged, not only by various newspapers but by private individuals, with ensconcing ourselves in official optimism, in not having censured the acts of our predecessors. Whatever may be the advantages of our form of government, it certainly is opened to sudden changes of administrations. It is a dangerous thing to swop horses while crossing a river. I was appointed to the India Office at a critical moment, but I found the late Government had sanctioned a certain system to alleviate the distress which was expected to overwhelm India in the spring, summer, and autumn of the present year. We found that although there had been much dissension as to the method of giving that relief, yet those dissensions were things of the past, and there was before the Secretary of State one scheme, and it alone could be at all successful in meeting the necessities of the case, and all the Secretary of State could do was to strengthen to the utmost the Viceroy in India, because if the scheme had failed from any captious criticism of the members of the Government the responsibility of the failure and disaster would have rested on our heads. This we do not consider to be official optimism. (Cheers.) No one can possibly tell what may be the result of the measures taken in India. It will be the pleasing duty of the Government to acknowledge that whatever the late Government may have done, at least it showed a great desire that in this their hour of suffering the most was done for the people of India. (Cheers.) I will only say one thing more by way of conclusion. The perfect state of organisation at the present moment existing in the county of Middlesex makes it the safest Conservative seat in the kingdom, and it should be your earnest desire to render Middlesex as safe in the future as in the present. If your organisation is kept up, if the kindly relations between your members and the constituents is preserved, you may be sure that in the future Middlesex will return two Conservative members who will support that policy which we believe will maintain the power and prestige of the British Empire." (Loud cheering.)

IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

EMIGRATION.

The Prince of Schwertstock and his friends have been killing the last wild boar of the season, and are trudging back in the sunlight of a spring afternoon to five-o'clock dinner in the Prince's grey-stone castle. They make a party of five, all dressed in slate coloured shooting-coats with green facings, hip gaiters of buff leather, and Tyrolese hats; and behind them come an army of beaters, and half a dozen tough jagers bearing shoulder-high on a stretcher the carcass of the boar with stiff bristles, lolling head, and yellow tusks. Stacked up round this beast are a few brace of wood cocks which the sportsmen have just knocked over in passing; and, to all seeming, the day's enjoyment has been good, for the Prince and his guests are in the ful flow of loud German laughter when, issuing out of a strip of woodland into a road which leads to the park they cross an acute-looking man leaning against a gate and smoking a long pipe with a china bowl. This acute man is dressed in seedy black clothes like a provincial actor's, a tall hat round as a firlot, and diamond shirt studs; and, blowing blue spirals out of his pipe, he keeps his gaze pensively fixed on a village of wooden-gabled houses nestling on a hill-side about half a mile off. He has evidently come out there to rest after a day's work of some sort, for when the Prince's party approach, he lifts his hat to them languidly. The sportsmen return his salute, but just as Baron von Bosewild, the Prince's oldest friend, is fingering his felt brim, he gives a start, turns round to stare at the man and utters a "donnerwetter!" so energetic that the others start too and question him. The Baron speaks a few hurried words, his companions face about and scowl at the acute man, then hasten onwards with quickened strides and all the laughter chilled out of them. The acute man smiles, and rivets his gaze on the retreating figure of Herr von Schwertstock, who walks moodily, like one who has lost much of his appetite for dinner.

It is no wonder that he should have lost his appetite. The acute man is Herr Fischer, an emigration agent from Lubeck, and Baron Bosewild has cause to know him, for he lately came and coaxed away a hundred families off the Baron's estate and shipped them to New York. They were not pauper families either, nor troublesome folk, nor deluded Socialists, nor bigoted Catholics, who would well have been spared; but steady, laborious Lutheran peasants, the pick of three villages. Herr Fischer came and flashed before them the allurements of a country where there is no military service, where wages are high, and speech free; and away they went, they and their savings, forming part of that host of 250,000 Germans who sailed from Lubeck, Hamburg, and Antwerp in 1873, taking with them an aggregate of capital which has been estimated at over ten millions sterling. Herr von Schwertstock spends a black evening listening to Herr Fischer's exploits as described over long-necked bottles of Rhine wine by the smarting little Baron, and early morning sees him down at the village and knocking at the door of one of his oldest and sturdiest labourers, Michael Kornbrod. He has fretted much over "the plague of emigration" on patriotic grounds, has the Prince of Schwertstock; and long before he guessed that the plague might spread to his own estate, he joined actively in persuading Government to take measures against the drain of good blood which was and is, so terribly weakening the country. Like a resolute man as he is, he has now come alone to his village to see if Herr Fischer has begun his mischief, and if so to try and nip it in the bud—by remonstrance if possible, if not by threats. To tell the truth, he would rather not use threats. He has been persuading himself in secret that if Baron Bosewild let a hundred families slip off his estate, it was because Bosewild was quick of temper and gruff; whereas he, Schwertstock, and his ancestors have always ruled their tenantry with paternal kindness. Have not these Kornbrods, for instance, been receiving from him 2 thalers 10 groschen (7s.) a week per adult head, with their cottage rent free? have they not been welcome to a sheepskin apiece at Christmas, and to peat and firewood all the year round? and did ever one of them come to the castle without getting a plateful of beer soup, with pork and potatoes boiled with prunes—food for a king? The mere look of the village bears witness that the Schwertstocks have never been hard-fisted landlords, for there is not a roof out of repair, the diamond panes in the leaden casements are all complete, and the new parsonage and school-house standing by the moss-covered church are his own gifts and built of red bricks instead of flints and stucco, as the custom is.

Over these facts does Herr von Schwertstock muse as he knocks at the Kornbrods' door, and, without waiting for an answer, lifts the latch and startles the whole family over a breakfast of kraut and black bread, the very Herr Fischer being himself present, and eating his best. All the Kornbrods rise and make a fine gathering of a dozen or so. There is old Michael and his wife, who may be seventy years old, and their son Wilhelm and his wife, a couple verging on fifty, and Wilhelm's sons Friedrich, Otto, and Karl, three stalwart lads between seventeen and twenty-four, and his daughter Malchen, and a pair of younger urchins who have not yet finished their school-days. All contrive to look sheepish enough, but the least sheepish is Herr Fischer, whom the Prince addresses at once in a harsh voice as if he were talking to a misbehaved soldier: —"Herr Ficher, you have read the Government ordinance of last December as to the penalties for decoying away young men who have not served their time in the army?" "I have, gracious sir." "And yet I find you in this village! Now, hear me. I wrote last night to the landrath (prefect) to acquaint him with your being here, and if any young man below twenty-five deserts this district you will be held responsible." "My responsibility will sit very lightly on me, gracious sir," answers the agent, with the ironical humility which Germans of his class and religion (for Herr Fischer is a Jew) much affect in their dealings with the patrician order, whom they cordially hate: "I follow a business which is quite lawful, and if you find me here, it is because I have been summoned. "Summoned!" echoes the Prince, throwing a keen glance at old Michael, and this venerable tenant, quite cowed by the glance, rubs his withered hands ruefully down the seams of his leather breeches. It remains for his son Wilhelm to give an explanation, and, nudged thereto by his wife, this sturdy fellow goes to a drawer and pulls out a letter with American postmarks, and a bundle of newspapers "We received these from Missouri, sir, where my wife's brother emigrated five years ago, and has a farm now with 200 head of cattle. We have nothing but thanks to give you for your kindness to us; but we are a large family, and should like to better ourselves, so after reading these papers we wrote to Lubeck for information, and this gentleman came down tous" . . . Wilhelm's voice breaks into a stammer, and the Prince, coldly taking up the newspapers, runs his eye over them. They are Germain journals printed in St. Louis for wide circulation in the Vaterland and full of glowing accounts of the prosperous condition of German colonists in the United States. They also teem with appeals to Germans at home to shake off the "degrading slavery of military service and caste rule," and they come over in envelopes, for the Post Office authorities have orders to seize them when they arrive openly. The Prince's features grow so stern as he peruses these dangerous sheets that Herr Fischer deems it prudent to slip out and taste the fresh air. Wilhelm's younger children, too, catch up their satchels and are packed off by their mother to school, both shyly munching the remnants of their black bread as they go. The young girl Malchen, who has a complexion like roses, hereon obeys a signal from her mother, and timidly advances towards the Prince a rushbottomed chair which she dusts with her apron, saying, "Will the Herr Prince do us the honour to rest and refresh himself?" "Thanks, Malchen, bring me a glass of milk," replies Herr von Schwertstock; then, beckoning to old Michael, he lays a hand on his sleeve, and says in that tone, half authoritative, half familiar, but wholly kind, of which old Prussian noblemen have the secret, "My good Michael, your fathers and mine have lived and been buried under the shadows of the same trees; they worked and fought as you and I and our children have done, that our country might be great; and are you going to leave the Vaterland now that the long-expected harvest is coming in? You cannot expect to be happier in a strange land than you are here;" and he looks round the cottage, which is not a sordid hovel, but a clean and cozy habitation in which peasants might well be content to live. The bed in the corner and the dresser on one side are of old brown oak, the pewter plates and goblets shine like silver, the shelves are filled with books; a fiddle and some flutes are hung on the walls, and over the mantelshelf, set in frames, are the medals which Wilhelm earned at Sadowa, and which his eldest son, Friedrich, got after the war against the French. Nevertheless, old Michael and Wilhelm and Wilhelm's three flaxen-headed sons, Friedrich, Otto, and Karl, hang their heads, for their resolve to emigrate is not a purpose born of yesterday. They have been brooding over it many a winter evening, with neighbours gathered round their fire to hear those St. Louis papers read aloud and to comment on them, till at length America has become to them all as the Promised Land. They are not to be argued out of their illusions by sentiment.

The Prince soon discovers this. When the idea of emigration has got settled in a German peasant's head, he can discuss all the advantages of it with a stolid shrewdness far beyond the power of peasants in other countries, where rustic education is scarce and bad. When the Prince reminds Michael of the pleasant summer evenings, when the villagers congregate out of doors to play music, when the young men compete for gymnastic prizes and the girls sing and dance, he is told that all these things will be found in America, where the Germans are not thrown among aliens, but settle together by hundreds or thousands. His remark that German peasants are well fed and clothed is met with the reply that in America they grow rich and can rise to any position of dignity, there being no princes or barons there; and when, alluding to Friedrich, Otto, and Karl, he says that young men owe military service to the country which has taught and nurtured them, it is not one of the men who answers him, but Wilhelm's wife, "My eldest son was killed at Sedan, gracious sir, and my husband's brother fell at Koniggratz. There is not a family in the village but has lost a man in the last ten years' wars, and why should my younger children stay behind to get killed when so many others go away?" She whimpers as she says this, and then the Prince waxes wroth: "If you, Michael and Wilhelm, like to emigrate with your wives, I cannot stop you; but Friedrich is in the reserve, and Otto and Karl have not served at all. I can stop *them* from deserting, and will." And with this he drinks his milk and stalks out flashing anger from his soldierly eyes. One cannot blame him. Setting aside his bitter chagrin that the best sinews of his country should be going to till and strengthen foreign soils when they are more than ever needed to guard the fruits of conquest at home, what shall he do—he a landowner—if his labourers leave his village half deserted? There are not too many hands as it is in these country districts, and if he hires labourers from the cities he must pay them as they pay town artisans, and get a worthless collection of men into the bargain—priggish citizens, corrupt with all the cant of liberalism, Socialists, and scoffers. So he is in grim earnest as he travels to Berlin that same afternoon, intent on asking the Polizei-Präsident that the names of Friedrich, Otto, and Karl Kornbrod may be telegraphed to all the German ports in order that these youths may be stopped from "deserting," and he has the further purpose of praying the Emperor that all young men below twenty-five may be forbidden to emigrate unless they can find substantial sureties in money that they will be forthcoming when their time of service arrives. He meditates a parliamentary bill to this effect; and yet he knows that stringent measures will do little good.

In this particular case they do not. Herr von Schwertstock has not been three days in Berlin before his steward telegraphs to say that the three young Kornbrods, with a dozen other youngsters of their age, have disappeared, and that the elder Kornbrods and several neighbouring village families are making preparations for departure. The police of Lubeck and Hamburg will be on the look-out of course, but young men have a way of slipping over frontiers unknown to detectives, and all that Herr von Schwertstock will have effected is that the Kornbrods, instead of starting from a German port, will sail from Antwerp. It is a fine afternoon, and the quays of the busy Belgian port are alive with German voices, as the ship laden with emigrants whom Herr Fischer has produced at so much a head profit to himself, weighs her anchor and glides up the Scheldt. They are almost all peasant emigrants, who were loyal to their country, and who now sail for their new homes without any anger or repining over the lives they have led in the past. But they are impelled away by an instinct natural to people who have reaped all the dangers and sorrows of wars without sharing their glories, and for whom the words of freedom, equality, and land-ownership have a strange and new fascination. There are few Socialist artisans on board. These stay at home, in the hope that they will some day transform Germany itself into a copy of the United States.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE CHINESE AS ENEMIES.

The following extract from M. Huc's "Chinese Empire," of which an English translation was published in 1855, is worthy of consideration at the present time, when the Chinese are making vast preparations for war on European principles by land and by sea. M. Huc's observations are almost startling when read in connection with the significant note at p.352 of Mr. Cooper's "Travels of a Pioneer of Commerce:"—

A pesudo-prophecy most zealously circulated by the Madarins at the present day (1868) is one relating to what are called the four Tsu ways, viz., the Man-tsu, Miaou-tsu, Hwai-tsu, and Yang-kwai-tsu, in which the great Central Kingdom is to be successful. The impression left on the popular mind by the past history is that the Man-tsu or Eastern Thibetans and the Miaou-tsu of the hill districts of Kwei-chew have in turn been conquered. At the present the people are told that the Hwai-tsu or Mahomedans in Yunnan are yielding to the Imperial arms (they have lately been utterly exterminated), and when they are subdued there will remain but the Yang-kwai-tsu or foreigners to be disposed of.

M. Huc says:—It may be that it would be possible to find in China all the elements necessary for organizing the most formidable army in the world. The Chinese are intelligent, ingenious, and docile They comprehend rapidly whatever they are taught, and retain it in their memory. They are persevering, astonishingly active when they choose to exert themselves, respectful to authority, submissive and obedient, and they would easily accommodate themselves to all the exigencies of the severest discipline. The Chinese possess also a quality most precious in soldiers, and which can scarcely be found as well developed in any other people—namely, an incomparable power of supporting privations of every kind. We have often been astonished to see how they bear hunger, thirst, heat, cold, the difficulties and fatigues of a long march as if they were mere play. Thus, both morally and physically, they seem capable of meeting every call which could be made upon them, and with respect to numbers they might be enrolled by millions. The equipment of this immense army would also be no very hard matter. There would be no occasion to have recourse to foreign nations. Their own country would furnish in abundance all the material that could be desired, as well as workmen without number, quick at comprehending any new invention. China would present also inexhaustible resources for the formation of a Navy. Without speaking of the vest extent of her coasts, of the numerous population which pass the greater part of their lives on the sea, the great rivers and immense lakes in the interior, covered with fishing and trading junks, would alone furnish multitudes of men, habituated from their infancy to navigation, active, experienced, and capable of becoming excellent sailors even for long voyages. The Chinese will very soon build vessels on the model of those of Europe, and a few years would enable them to put to sea with such a fleet as has never been seen. No doubt the reader will think the notion of this immense army, this avalanche of men descending from the high table-land of Asia as in the time of Tchinggis-Khan, these innumerable Chinese vessels ploughing every sea and blockading even our own ports, an exceedingly fantastic one, and we ourselves are far from thinking it likely to be realized. But when you become thoroughly acquainted with this empire of 400 millions of inhabitants, when you appreciate the resources of these rich and fertile countries, you cannot but ask what should prevent such a nation from exercising a great influence upon the affairs of the whole human race. What is needed is a man of genius, a man truly great, one capable of utilizing the power and vitality of this empire, more populous than all Europe, and which already reckons more than thirty centuries of civilization. Should an Emperor arise endowed with a great intellect and an iron will, determined to break at once with the ancient traditions and to foster among his subjects the progressive civilizations of the West, we believe that the work of regeneration would proceed with rapid strides, that perhaps these Chinese, who now appear such a very ridiculous people, might be looked upon somewhat more seriously, and that they might even be the cause of mortal uneasiness to those who now so eagerly covet the spoils of the ancient nations of Asia.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A New Railway Signal.—According to the *Boston Globe*, an invention has just been perfected in the United States which promises to revolutionize all known systems of railway signalling. A farmer living at Nashville, Washington County, lately possessed a wonderful mule whose bray could be heared four miles off. Perceiving immense possibilities in this prodigious clamour, the farmer forthwith killed his mule, in order to investigate its lung machinery. This research leading to a belief that it was possible to restore vocal powers to the deceased animal, the ingenious investigator caused the windpipe and throat to be coated with india-rubber, while solutions of chloride of zinc and arsenic were injected into the veins and arteries to prevent decomposition. These preliminaries completed, a short section of india-rubber hose, connected with a steam boiler, was attached to the windpipe, and the farmer waited for the result in agonized expectation. At first the noises produced were scarcely satisfactory. The head of the mule sighed, groaned, chuckled, coughed, sneezed, but nothing more. But on a full head of steam being applied, perfect success resulted in the most discordant bray ever heard. So terrible was this noise that the man holding the head forthwith took refuge in a distant part of the country, while the inventor himself started off, probably to ascertain the distance to which the uproar would penetrate. But the head being fully warmed to its work continued braying with forty-mule power, and, according to latest accounts, the same awful din is still going on. This veracious history may perhaps afford profitable suggestions to railway boards. They generally answer demands for a better system of signalling by asserting the present to be perfect. This is questioned by the public, who perhaps might prefer even the uproarious noise of a steam-mule to constant risk of destruction.

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POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	Without Profits.	For a limited number of Years. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 12	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	[illegible] 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

BADHAM AND COMPANY
ARE NOW SHOWING ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS OF THE SEASON.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Superfine Black West of England Dress Coat, Silk lined	50 to 60 0
„ „ „ Dress Vest	12 0
„ „ „ Dress Trousers	23 0
White Marzella Dress Vest	8 8

VISITING SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Superfine Black or Blue "Venetian" Frock Coat	60 0
„ „ Vest	12 0
Superfine Fancy West of England Trousers	18 0
„ Scotch Fancy Trousers	16 0
Fancy Diagonal Morning Coat	43 0
Blue or Black Melton Morning Coat	35 0
„ „ „ Vest	10 0

OFFICE SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Blue Serge Double Breasted Sac Coat	18 0
„ „ Trousers	12 0
Serge (in all colours), Double Breasted Sac Coat	13 0
„ Trousers	9 0
Black Paramatta Double Breasted Sac Coat	18 0
„ „ Single Breasted	16 0
Black Alpaca Double Breasted Best Quality	15 0

	Rs. as.
Coloured Alpaca Double Breast Best Quality	13 0
Brown Holland Suits	14 0
White Linen Drill Sac Coat (1st Quality)	10 0
„ Trousers (1st Quality)	5 8
White Linen Drill Sac Coat (2nd Quality)	9 0
„ Trousers (2nd Quality)	4 8
Striped Cotton Drill Trousers	3 8

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Bedford Cord Riding Coat	30 0
„ Trousers or Breeches	23 0
Whip Cord Riding Coat	27 0
„ Trousers or Breeches	21 0
White Cord Riding Coat	20 0
„ Trousers or Breeches	15 0
Brown Khakee Suits	14 0

	Rs. as.
Brown Flax Shikaring Coat	10 0
„ „ Trousers or Breeches	6 0
Golf Coat	15 0
Cricketing Trousers	14 8
„ Cap	3 0
Norfolk Jacket, well suited for Travelling, from	18 0
Pea Jacket and Overcoats, from	30 to 45 0

SHIRTS.

	Rs. as.
Badham's Fine Longcloth Shirts, Wrist and Fronts ... per doz.	45 0
Linen Wrists and Fronts „	60 0
Badham's Dress Shirts ... each from	7 8
Badham's Celebrated Oxford Shirts, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ... each	6 8
Badham's French Cambric Shirts ... per doz.	60 0
Badham's English Cambric „	50 0
Badham's Wove Flannel (all new patterns) ... each	8 8
Badham's Silk and Wool „	9 0
Badham's Spun Silk „ ... each	11 0

COLLARS.

	Rs. a.
Badham's West End Collars ... per doz.	6 8
Badham's Dux Collars „	6 8
Badham's Pall Mall Collars „	6 8
Badham's Regent Collars „	6 8
Badham's Shakspear Collars „	6 8
Badham's Oxford Collars „	6 8
Badham's London Society „	6 8
Badham's Grosvenor Standup „	6 8
Badham's First Lord „	
Badham's Collars with Coloured Tie „	7 0

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

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S. D'ESPERANCE,
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BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT

A NOVELTY.

VENETIAN CABINETS—Ornamental boxes, cabinet shape, with lid, containing a small supply of best quality Note Paper and Envelopes to match in two patterns. Qualities of Paper as follows:—

Venetian Blue laid, highly glazed.
Do. do. mill finish.
Venetian Cream laid do.
Do. do. mill finish.
Baskerville Cream Wove do.

The rates of Indian Postage, inland and overland, are printed inside the lid of each box. Price of each complete Rs. 3-12.

RECHERCHEE PAPETERIE, containing a small supply of cream laid note paper, and the new long envelopes to match, to take the paper folded once, *lengthways*, Rs. 2.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

F. ROWLAND,
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.
LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

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BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c. &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
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Kerosine Oil, best quality.
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Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
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Roman and Portland Cement in Casks. — Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron. — Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows. — Belting of sizes.
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N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

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GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

	£ s. d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6 6 0

In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

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Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewe led, &c.	12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21 0 0

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Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18 18 0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27 6 0

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

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This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

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1874.
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Ditto	2	„ Pints	„	34

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

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Quarts...... Rs.17 per Dozen.
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THE FINEST BRANDS OF
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